[OCTOBER, MDCCLXIX.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY

THE GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

[NUMB. 200.]

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1769.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, JULY 18, 1769.

To his Grace the Duke of G——.

MY LORD DUKE,

WAS your Grace's underſtanding leſs exceptionable, who could fail to conclude that you abſolutely acted in concert with the declared ſupporters of Liberty for its total ſubverſion, and that all the unhappy errors and animoſities of the preſent period, were a joint production of patriotiſm and miniſterial influence? But it is inconteſtably obvious, that underſtanding is as little the aracteriſtic of your Grace, as of your moſt noble Anceſtors, at you are weak, though raſh, and deſpicable, though daring, s are compelled to believe, you have no other meaning in all ar extraordinary meaſures, than what you are willing to ac-owledge.

Since then it is only to the *unfortunate* abilities your Grace is ſſeſſed of, that we can impute the manifold evils your Admini-ation has brought on this *unfortunate* country, what ſhall we to the conduct of the other P--rs of this Realm; for has it been an ancient cuſtom, for the Nobility to repreſent to their vereign, the dangers ariſing either from the defective head, or rupted heart of thoſe in power; and I leave it to all ſuch, as uld not be involved in the odium of your Grace's tranſactions, ether this is not a time to make uſe of their *ancient privilege*.

In the firſt inſtance, reſpecting Mr. Wilkes, (for it is only a inſtances, that on this occaſion can be ſelected from the mul-ude) had your Grace incapacitated him for ſitting in the Houſe a regular bill, inſtead of having him expelled by a majority of es, the legality of ſuch proceedings would have effectually ſe-ed the minds of the Public from diſſatisfaction. Whereas, the nds of the Public have been expoſed to a moſt dangerous ſpecies generoſity by your conduct to the contrary. It requires no ge portion of eloquence, to prove that Mr. Wilkes has reaſon complaint, and from want of due attention to the merits, ich center wholly in your Grace; the cauſe of popularity has nerous friends, only from a contempt of the Adminiſtration, in the next place, my Lord, had other methods been taken for ſuppreſſion of the Riot in St. George's Fields, than calling in Military, every fatal effect of that Riot had been prevented. , notwithſtanding your Grace had the *temerity* to act *unconſti-onally*, you had not the *Courage* to defend your own actions. If turbulence of the populace required the military interpoſition, accidental conſequence of that interpoſition would admit of tification. But what need my Lord, was there to let the tu-lt ſwell to any dangerous extremity? If the riotous aſſembly s illegal, why was it not cruſhed on its firſt appearance by the il authority? This would have prevented the neceſſity of call-in the Military Power: had the Magiſtrates been directed to on the firſt appearance of diſorder, the rabble had been edily diſperſed; but they were permitted to increaſe in num-, they were ſuffered to become outrageous, and then, as if re was a predetermined intention of Miniſter, the Military re called in, what to do? why, to puniſh them for that very olence which proceeded ſolely from the negligence or incapa-of Government.

It is true, there are but two uſes for which a ſtanding army is culated; the protecting us againſt our foreign Enemies, and quelling domeſtic inſurrections: but, ſurely, we cannot give name of domeſtic inſurrection to every little riot or tumult, ich, not having a riſe in diſaffection to his Majeſty, can eaten in no formidable degree the ſafety of the Conſtitution. this principle I am unable, in oppoſition to the opinion of r Grace, to conceive, that Military Force is either neceſſary proper to be introduced; either advantageous to the Laws, or ourable to the Adminiſtration.

But, notwithſtanding it is [illegible] to lay, in what your ace peculiarly delights——in the Cabinet or place, in fame or dif-nour, I am perſuaded [illegible] good ſenſe now in the rtion, as when it [illegible] moſt glorious figure. The miſfor-e is, that it is [illegible] into council not a few.

The great art of Government, [illegible] humble ſubmiſſion to your ace's ſuperior judgment, conſiſts in knowing the talents of n, and appointing them to the [illegible] which they are poſed by nature and education——the method in late reigns of maging by ſeparate intereſts [illegible] was vious and [illegible] ſide of the queſtion, or change nds as often as they would, but the notion of corrupting the ole, when party diſtinctions no longer [illegible] would be a eme of ſlavery, which we are convinced never entered your ace's head, and we hope, will never enter the head of any ur Miniſter, as critically ſituated——and yet the continued reaſe of that influence under Miniſters of all denominations, e no juſt reaſon, now parties are no more, to be [illegible] ndive; as it is the only means of ſupporting a weak or corrupt in either, againſt the ſenſe of the whole Nation, and even of his n immediate hirelings. Such a man, and happy it is for Eng-nd, that your Grace is incapable of becoming ſuch a one, from e corruption of his head and the luſt of power would purſue s influence, though he was ſure in the end, to ſacrifice his Royal Maſter, to his wretched Politics.

I will not now preſume to treſpaſs farther on that time, *ſo pre-ious* to your Grace and *ſo profitable* to Society; though I muſt onfeſs I ſhall frequently repeat my addreſſes, as I have much to ay on a variety of ſubjects, which you muſt not refuſe to hear.

I am, My Lord Duke,
With all imaginable Veneration and Eſteem,
Yours, &c.

To the E—l of H——.

AS *Junius* has paid your brother in office the D. of G. ſeveral warm addreſſes on the *wiſe* management of his department, nd as your L——p has conducted the buſineſs of yours with me ſame wiſdom, and with the ſame ſucceſs, there ſeems no im-propriety in paying you the ſame compliment. And that the ublic may the better judge of your miniſterial conduct, I ſhall ndeavour to ſtate the whole, (as far as my memory furniſhes me with facts) from your firſt appointment to the Board of Trade, to this period. A Peace being then concluded, a vaſt extent of erritory acquired, and the nation, ſo far as Miniſterial influence would reach, made to admit and acknowledge, that inſtead of having given up millions to a vanquiſhed enemy, the Conqueror of North-America had been cheaply purchaſed——and abſolutely were amuſed with the hopes of ſeeing new Colonies riſe——and indeed had ſolid grounds to expect everlaſting ſprings of wealth from thoſe already ſettled, and cultivated——Trade, Navigation, every loſs was to be repaired——every burden to be alleviated, and all part animoſity to be ſoftened into oblivion——this was the language of near every Board, over which your L——p was preſided——Have thoſe bleſſings been produced? Or have we a right to expect them from greater appearances? Could they poſſibly ſucceed the meaſures you adopted?——Your firſt meaſures were, as ſtyle and cultivate the two Floridas; wholly to Africans, and, as Arabia

In Aſia, and may, in future, like it, prove the dwelling of deſperate villains, but can never be made uſeful, or advantageous to the State. Your firſt attempts to regulate the ancient Colonies, was ſtripping them of their Paper Currency, which had been one of the greateſt means of ſupporting their trade as their kingdoms——tho' you, at the ſame inſtant, ſaw (and muſt be ſuppoſed to concur in the meaſure) our own fleet fitted out to ſtop all the Mexican ſilver (which alone could have replaced the neceſſary medium) from finding its way to them——you, at the ſame time, recommended the laying heavy burdens on their Weſt-India Trade, by which they were formerly aſſiſted to pay the balance due to this country——you echoed back to the Premiers, the eſtabliſhing thoſe dangerous Admiralty Courts, which ſtill continue dangerous to the faireſt Trader——and, to complete the ſyſtem, approved and adviſed that fatal ſource of diſcontent, the Stamp-Act.——Here, (happily for Great-Britain) ended your firſt *glorious* Adminiſtration.——Your ſecond is like unto it——The influence of the Butonean party, of which your L——d——p is undeniably one——unfortunately led the Legiſlature into a meaſure ſimilar to thoſe I have juſt mentioned, which could be but awkwardly enforced by a Secretary, whoſe ſentiments were utterly againſt it——Hence it became neceſſary to diſcard him, and call for your aſſiſtance——The firſt matter of importance (which, tho' very trifling in itſelf became, by your L——d——p's wiſe management, not only important, but dangerous) was, the Circular Letter of Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly to thoſe of the other Provinces——written with innocence, replete with loyalty, founding with harmony, and dictated by reaſon and good policy——Even this Letter was repreſented, to your S——, as factious, ſeditious, &c. and you fell into deſpotiſm yourſelf, to make them obedient, by ordering the note to be reſcinded, upon pain of their diſſolution——You recommended ſending troops, and ſhips of war, to keep the peace——You ſhould remember, my L——d, theſe are not Peace Officers; and, as might well be expected, they were the firſt to break it——and to intimidate the people, you drew up Reſolves and an Addreſs to his Majeſty, founded on evidence from Governor B——d, the Commiſſioners of Revenue, Cuſtom-houſe Officers, and a few poor expectant and dependant creatures, whom your L——d——p correſponds with in Boſton, and thereby ſanctified your deſpotiſm, at the expence of their laſt liberties, as appears in lively colours by the petition of the Virginia Aſſembly: And, to compleat your plan, honours have been ſolicited for the man, who though your friend and colleague, will never riſe above the character of a * Proctor; for his inexpreſſible meanneſs, and a low cunning, is incompatible with the Governor or Baronet.

Now, my L——d, ſurvey your meaſures and their conſequences, in a few lines, from which I beg you to draw your character, as a M——r. Great and laſting bleſſings were promiſed——Do they ariſe? or are they now felt or acknowledged by the Public?——The two powerpoints of Florida have been very expenſive——have buried vaſt numbers of our gallant men, who fought our battles, delivered our country, and deſerved our utmoſt tendereſt——they produce nothing but diſeaſes and lamentation.——Taking away the paper currency of America, has, indeed, huſhed the complaints of a few Scotch Factors in Virginia; but, in return, has been attended with an immediate ſtagnation of trade——unparelled diſtreſs for want of a medium in the payment of Britiſh debts, and is cruelly felt in every corner of this kingdom——preventing the Spaniſh ſilver from the Colonies, has proved ſtill a much greater injury to the trade and manufactures of Great-Britain; and has for ever, I fear, loſt us that, the moſt lucrative of all branches of commerce.——And, oh! tormenting beyond expreſſion, our enemies are riſing in wealth and power by the enjoyment of it——The burdens laid on ſuch branches of commerce, as we, from Europe, could not carry on, have no other effects than diſabling the Coloniſts from paying for our manufactures: The Admiralty Courts have drove moſt Merchants of eminence and ſpirit out of a trade, which could not be ſecured by law from their greedy avarice and unlimited power: And the Stamp-Act, had it been continued, could not have produced any one revenue, when there was no money in the country; tho' in ſhort ſo, it has been, attended with the moſt dreadful miſchiefs. The preſent revenues are, by yourſelf, confeſſed to be anti-commercial, and the ſums produced do by no means pay the ſalaries and expences of collection, though the people have all along paid the duties without reſiſtance: But, on the contrary, the [illegible] offices muſt be paid out of other [illegible] Hence no benefit was attended to the public——Your [illegible] enforcing and continuing theſe Acts is to preſerve and ſupport dignity of Government, which every moment loſes ground, the force of reaſoning, a firm, ſerious, ſpirited oppoſition, an unalterable determination throughout all America. It meant any thing by your commands to rejoice, you meant to Keep the Colonies diſunited: This very command united them——a n:an——The troops and ſhips of war have convinced the phlegmatic in America, that their liberties were in danger, and that rigid virtue only muſt ſave them with their conſtitution. Your Peace Officers and armed Conſ[illegible] have been the cauſe of the only conſiderable riot which has happened. Though endeavours have been uſed to drive the [illegible] men to deſperate remedies, they have diſappointed your [illegible]; and will, by the aid of their fellow-ſubjects in [illegible] ſoon be ſeen contemptible in the eyes of your ——

I have enumerated moſt of the important meaſ[illegible] which you have, while in power, recommended or enforc[illegible] clearly, and in general, diametrically contrary to the [illegible] this country, as well as America——many have been [illegible] with conſequences totally contrary to your own expe[illegible] deſigns——You are come to your *Ne plus ultra* for [illegible] E——d *elegantly expreſſes* himſelf, *to this end of your [illegible]* you had better reſign now, than increaſe your own perplexities by adding new burdens to thoſe you have brought upon the whole Britiſh Empire——I ſhall take another opportunity to explain you motives, your principles, and conſequences all theſe. I am, with due reſpect and obedience, your L——p's humble ſervant,

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

* *He was a Proctor in D——s C——.*

Narrative of Certain Kennedy's *late In[illegible] and his [illegible] afterwards; communicated in Letters.*

Gentlemen,

Whatever the ravage, when the tempeſt roars,
Heaven, ſome favourites from the [illegible] ſaves.

ALAS! it is a melancholy thing [illegible] open the meſſenger of bad news, [illegible] the unfortunate of fortune, and to [illegible] accidents in life that are liable to [illegible] ſee, nor can imagine underſtanding [illegible] Divine Will in affairs, [illegible] whatever happens to us is [illegible]

We ſailed from Port-Royal in Jamaica, on the twenty-firſt day of December laſt, bound for Whitehaven; but the 23d day, having met with a hard gale at North, we were obliged to lay too under a foreſail, for the ſpace of ten hours, which occaſioned the veſſel to make more water than we could free with both pumps. Under this ſituation we ſet ſail, in hopes of being able to make the iſland of Jamaica again, which, from our reckoning we judged, lay about ten leagues to the eaſtward. But, in leſs than an hour's time, the water overflowed the lower deck, and we could ſcarce get into the yaul, being thirteen in number, before the veſſel ſunk, having only, with much difficulty, been able to take out a keg containing about 16 lits of biſcuit, 10 lits of cheeſe, and two bottles of wine; with which ſmall pittance we endeavoured to make the land. But the wind continuing to blow hard from the North, and the ſea running high, we were obliged, after an unſucceſsful attempt of three days, to bear away for the Bay of Honduras, as the wind ſeemed to favour us for that courſe; and it being the only viſible means we had of preſerving our lives. On the ſeventh day we made Swan's Iſland; but being deſtitute of a quadrant, and other needful helps, we were uncertain what land it was. However, we went on ſhore, under the flattering hopes of finding ſome refreſhments, but, to our unſpeakable regret, and heavy diſappointment, we only found a few quarts of briackiſh water in the hollow of a rock, and a few wilks.——Notwithſtanding there was no human nor viſible proſpect of finding water, or any other of the neceſſaries of life, it was with the utmoſt reluctance the people quitted the iſland; but being at length prevailed upon with much difficulty, and through perſuaſive means, we embarked in the evening, with only ſix quarts of water, for the Bay of Honduras. Between the 7th and 14th days of our being in the boat, we were moſt miraculouſly ſupported, and at a time when nature was almoſt exhauſted, having nothing either to eat or drink. Yet the Almighty Author of our being furniſhed us with ſupplies, which, when ſeriouſly conſidered, not only ſerve to diſplay his beneficence, but fills the mind with admiration and wonder. Well may we cry out with the Royal Wiſe man, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him! or the ſon of man, that thou viſiteſt him!"

In the evening the wild ſea-fowls hovered over our heads, and lighted on our hands, when held up to receive them. Of theſe our people eat the fleſh and drank the blood, declaring it to be as palatable as new milk: I eat twice of the fleſh, and thought it very good.

It may appear very remarkable, that though I neither taſted food nor drink for eight days, I did not feel the ſenſations of hunger or thirſt; but on the 14th in the evening, my drought often required me to gargle my mouth with ſalt water, and on the 15th it increaſed, when, happy for us, we diſcovered, which proved to be an iſland called Ambergris, lying at a ſmall diſtance from the main land, and about fourteen leagues to the northward of St. George's Quay, where the whole people belong to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A PARCEL of NEGRO SHOES to be ſold by the Quantity at 12s. 6d. per Pair, for CASH.——Alſo a Quantity of the beſt Florence OIL in Flaſks and Quart Bottles, and cut and dried TOBACCO, at a very LOW ADVANCE, by JAMES LAURENS.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

A Large and complete Aſſortment, juſt imported, in the *Queen Charlotte*, Captain *Chamberlin*, from LONDON; likewiſe a Cargo of Dry Goods: Which will be ſold at a ſmall Advance, by WILLIAM HULME,

The South Corner of Elliott-Street, on the Bay.

Where he continues to ſell, very cheap, as uſual, fine old Jamaica, Barbados, and Northward Rum, by the Hogſhead, Quarter-Caſk, or ſmaller Quantity; Madera Wine, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Dozen; Briſtol Beer, and Porter in Bottles, by the Dozen.

N. B. Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, by the ſingle Barrel.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP for CASH *or* SHORT CREDIT,

A Likely young negro wench, that can cook, waſh, and iron very well, and has been uſed to wait in a houſe.—Alſo a few hogſheads of choice Weſt-India rum, warranted three years old—ſuperfine Philadelphia flour in whole and half barrels—Philadelphia hams—coffee, and Madera wine,

By EDWARD BLAKE,

On Roper's wharf.

Who has alſo for ſale, about 20 barrels of Indian corn, a few barrels of turpentine, and a large quantity of aſſorted lumber, with pipe, hogſhead, and barrel ſtaves, ſhingles, &c.——He will engage to load any veſſels with very good lumber, on as early notice as any other perſon in Charles-Town.

ATKINS & WESTON,

Have juſt received,

A Tub of HYSON TEA, of a ſuperior Quality, which they will ſell at 5l. 10s. per lb. caſh, or at 6l. with the cuſtomary credit.

FIFTY Pieces of STROUDS, London and Briſtol ſtriped DUFFILS, and a few Pieces of white PLAINS, arrived in the Live-Oak, from BRISTOL, to be ſold on eaſy Terms, by GEORGE SMITH.

N. B. IRISH Beef in Barrels.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Live-Oak, *Captain* Lundberry, *from* BRISTOL,

An ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

Amongſt which are the following articles,

WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, ſtriped DUFFILS, plain and ſtriped flannels, men, women, boys and girls yarn hoſe, women and girls ſtuff ſhoes, a compleat aſſortment of earthen ware, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate, will be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the Bay, formerly poſſeſſed by Meſſrs. WOODDROP and CATHCART. BENJAMIN MATHEWES.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE corner houſe and lot, near the vendue-houſe, now occupied by Mr. *William Greaves*, known in the town-plat by No. VI. containing twenty-one feet nine inches front on the Bay, and one hundred and twenty feet eight inches front on Tradd-ſtreet, the ſtore is well fitted, and the houſe in good repair.

One half of the purchaſe money to be paid on delivery of the titles, for the other half, one or two years credit will be given, with approved ſecurity. Apply to

PETER BACOT.

DAWSON & WALTER,

Have juſt imported in the PORTLAND, *Captain* WILSON, *from* LONDON;

A LARGE and GENERAL

ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

For the WINTER SEASON.

☞ They have a neat four-ſtop CHAMBER ORGAN to diſpoſe of.

TO BE SOLD,

ON TUESDAY the THIRD Day of OCTOBER, at the Houſe of Mr. THOMAS LEE, *deceaſed, in Elliott-ſtreet,*

PART of the FURNITURE of the ſaid deceaſed, and a NEGRO BOY.

WILLIAM LEE, Executor.

FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, are deſired to attend a QUARTERLY MEETING of ſaid Society, on Wedneſday the 11th Day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *William Holliday*, on the Bay.

By Order of the Preſident,

Sept. 11, 1769. JOHN KESSON, Secretary.

RECESS SOCIETY.

THE Members of the RECESS SOCIETY, are particularly deſired to attend the QUARTERLY MEETING thereof, at the Houſe of Mr. *Benjamin Havens*, on the Bay, on Tueſday the 26th Inſtant, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening. *By Order of the Preſident,*

GEORGE COOKE, Secretary.

ANDREW HIBBEN,

HAVING removed from the country, has taken the houſe next door to Mr. *John Roſe's*, near the Governor's-bridge, where he purpoſes keeping a FERRY, to carry paſſengers and horſes over to *Hobcaw*, or any other place on that ſide the river, and has provided proper boats and careful men for that buſineſs. As there never was any thing of the kind in *Charles-Town*, and I have had great encouragement from numbers of people to undertake the ſame, hopes it may be of ſome utility to the public, as I am determined to uſe the utmoſt aſſiduity in the buſineſs, and thereby hope to meet with encouragement, merit approbation, and give general ſatisfaction, as I will uſe my utmoſt endeavour that perſons ſhall be accommodated with a boat and hands, at a few minutes warning. I have reſerved the front room in my houſe, for the accommodation of paſſengers to ſit down in, while the boat gets ready, that they may not be expoſed to wait on the wharf, or walk up and down the ſtreets.—If this undertaking ſhould turn out to be of that utility, which is hoped it may, I flatter myſelf, that when the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly meets again, they will take it into conſideration, hear the prayer of a petition, and indulge me with an eſtabliſhment.

N. B. On the wharf, where the ferry-boat goes from, is a lime-ſtore, where perſons may, from time to time, be ſupplied with any large or ſmall quantity of lime, ſlacked or unſlacked.

A Pair of LARGE and VERY ELEGANT

OVAL GLASSES,

MASHEE FRAMES in burniſh Gold,

To be SOLD for the FIRST COST. Enquire of WEBB & DOUGHTY.

AS the co-partnerſhip of WILLIAMS and PROCTOR is diſſolved, they beg the favour of all thoſe indebted to them, to diſcharge the ſame, or ſettle to their ſatisfaction forthwith, there being an abſolute neceſſity of ſettling their joint concerns immediately; they hope all concerned, will avail themſelves of this notice, the neceſſity of the circumſtance not admitting of any other. They likewiſe deſire thoſe who have any demands againſt them, as co-partners, to ſend them in immediately.

AS the co-partnerſhip of WILLIAMS and PROCTOR is diſſolved, the ſubſcriber now carries on the Taylor's buſineſs at his ſhop in Bedon's alley, where he has lived theſe ſeveral years, and takes this opportunity of thanking his friends and cuſtomers for all paſt favours, and hoping for a continuance thereof, having ſeveral good workmen. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved punctually and expeditiouſly, by

Their obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

N. B. Who has to let, or ſell, a pleaſant, airy houſe, in Friend-Street; if ſold, the purchaſer may have one or two years credit, if required.

TO BE SOLD at Auction, on Wedneſday the 27th inſtant, at Aſhley-ferry,

A Stock of CATTLE, of about ſixty or ſeventy head, in lots of twenty in a lot. The Conditions to be then and there made known by the ſubſcriber. ANDREW BROUGHTON.

WHEREAS the bonds, notes, and book-debts, of the eſtates of WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, and WILLIAM RICHARD FORD, were left with me by Mr. *Thomas Radcliffe*, junior, at his leaving the province; this is to inform thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtates, that if they do not immediately diſcharge their reſpective debts, I ſhall put their bonds, &c. into the hands of an attorney, to be ſued for without diſtinction. CHARLES SHEPHEARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from off Charles-Town green, on Saturday the 2d Inſt. a black horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the mounting buttock thus RI

Whoever will bring ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Forty ſhillings reward. THOMAS EVANCE.

For LONDON,

THE SHIP

PORTLAND,

JAMES WILSON, MASTER.

(Will ſail the firſt of October or ſooner)

FOR Freight or Paſſage, (having good Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter on board at Col. *Beale's* Wharf.

FOUND laſt Saturday, by a Negro Fellow of mine, near the Quarter-Houſe, a Pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing ſoul Linen, &c. The Owner may apply to

September 11, 1769. ROGER SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

CHOICE PHILADELPHIA

HAMS

By WILLIAM BANBURY.

For SALE, on the ſouthernmoſt ſide of Saltcatcher-River,

A Tract of land, containing 500 acres, 400 of which is prime ſwamp, inferior to none on the river, the remainder being good corn land, and very pleaſantly ſituated. For particulars, enquire of JAMES WITTER, at Mr. *Elijah Prioleau's* on the Bay.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on the firſt Tueſday in October *next, at the houſe of Mrs.* CULLIATTE,

A Tract of land containing two hundred and fifty acres, ſituated within ſix miles of *Jacksonſbourgh*, commonly known by the name of *St. John's* old Plantation, it is very good for either rice, corn, or indico. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

ALEXANDER FITZGERALD.

FOUND by a Negro, on the Road leading from Charles-Town to Gooſe-Creek, a GUN. The Owner by deſcribing the ſame, paying for this Advertiſement, and giving a ſmall Reward to the Negro for his Honeſty, may have it again from JOHN CREIGHTON, at the Quarter-Houſe. *September* 9, 1769.

WILLIAM LINDSEY, at *Santee*, in *Prince Frederick's* pariſh, informs me of a gray mare, flea bitten about the head, eight years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder thus 8, and paces. Whoever claims the ſaid ſtrays, may apply to me.

June 11, 1769. JAMES M'CANTS.

JOHN BARNS, of *Craven* county, and *Prince Frederick's* pariſh, informs me of a gray mare, about ſix years old, twelve hands and a half high, branded on the mounting buttock thus 7 3, has had the fiſtula very bad.

And likewiſe a gray horſe, which I adverti'ed myſelf, about ten years old, twelve hands high, branded on the off buttock thus Z.

Auguſt 10, 1769. JAMES M'CANTS.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named *Thomas Stockwell*, near 16 years old, of ſallow complexion, took away with him a liver colour'd mixt coat, green ſilk waiſtcoat, black breeches, well known in and about Charles-Town. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Richard Burkloe, umbrella-maker, in Church-Street, ſhall receive a dollar reward.—Tho' worth Nothing—

JOHN CRANE.

N. B. Any perſon that ſhall harbour him, will be proſecuted to the utmoſt ſeverity of the law.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation at the *Eubaws*, containing five hundred acres, three hundred of which is as fine rice land as any in the province, now under good fence, and two hundred acres well cleared and fit for planting, with an overſeer's houſe, barn, corn-houſe, and every other building fit for an out-plantation, and about ſix miles from a landing.——Alſo a tract of five hundred acres of pine land upon Black-River, adjoining at the time of the ſurvey to Capt. *Anthony White's*, and on all other ſides on vacant land. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to JOHN WRIGHT, in *Gooſe-Creek*.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land, ſituated in St. *Bartholomew's* Pariſh, within nine miles of *Parker's* Ferry, containing five hundred acres, about ſixty acres of rice ſwamp is clear and under good fence, and two hundred and fifty more may be made, thirty acres of up-land is clear and under corn; there is a good dwelling houſe on the ſame, a large barn, and ſeveral other neceſſary buildings. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES ST. JOHN.

STOLEN or STRAYED about a month ago, from Col. *Laurens's* place, near the ſign of the Peacock, on Charles-Town neck, a GRAY MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock C or G, ſhe has the marks of a fiſtula on her ſhoulders, and has a white mane and ſwitch tail, trots, paces and canters. Whoever delivers the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber at Mr. DANIEL CANE's, in the Beef-market-ſquare, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

September 11, 1769. MICHAEL JORDAN.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, a MULATTO FELLOW, goes by the name of TOM FRANCIS, a taylor by trade, ſerved his time with Mr. John Wells, at Indian-Land, and is now a lawful apprentice to me; he is about five feet ſix inches high, and had a gun when he abſented himſelf.—FIVE POUNDS reward will be given to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid TOM to me in George-Town, or the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, and reaſonable charges paid, by JAMES JAUDON.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in July laſt, a negro fellow, named CYRUS, of the Guinea country, can ſpeak but little Engliſh; he is ſix feet high or upwards, with filed teeth, had on when he went away, a crocus frock and ſhort trowſers. Whoever will deliver him to me, or the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, from

ELIAS BALL, of Hyde-Park.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

May 19, 1769. A mulatto fellow, calls himſelf *James*, ſays he was born in Jamaica, and belonged to Mrs. *Bonnet*, ſhe dying, Mr. *Gibbes*, Merchant, took him, and he believes ſold him to one Captain *Sangſter*, he dying on his paſſage to *Liverpool*, imagined himſelf free, as no one claimed him, ſhipped himſelf on board the Brig *Gambia*, Captain *Hudſon*, bound for the *River Gambia*, and continued twenty-two months there, but on Captain *Davis's* arrival ſhipped himſelf with him for *South-Carolina*; he is five feet five inches high, ſtrait limbed, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a cut over his right eye. Taken up by one Mr. *Hughes*, in *Charles-Town*, as Mr. *Gibbes's* property in *Jamaica*.

Auguſt 1, 1769. A negro fellow of the Guinea country, calls himſelf *Tom*, and ſays his maſter's name was *Miller*, a Dutchman, lived at Mr. *William Middleton's* plantation, but died ſince he run-away; he is five feet three inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, well ſet, carries the marks of an old offender; has on an old white negro cloth jacket, with blue lapells, oznabrug ſhirt, and white negro cloth breeches. Taken up at Mr. *Robert Rowand's* plantation at *Stono*.

Auguſt 24, 1769. A negro fellow, country born, calls himſelf *Fortune*, ſays he once belonged to the widow *Hartley*, and was ſent to the *Weſt Indies* to be ſold, when the Captain bought him and brought him back, and ſold him to *James M'Daniel* of *Sappelo*, in *Georgia*; who brought him to *Charles-Town*, and ſold him to one *Collins*, that lived near *Auguſta*; he dying, ſeveral wanting him, ſome to have him ſold, and ſome to take him, he run away; he is five feet nine inches high, yellow complexion, long beard, aged upwards of forty, has on a red jacket, and oznabrug trowſers. Taken up at Mr. *Frederick Grimke's* plantation at *Stono*.

Auguſt 25, 1769. A new negro fellow, cannot tell his own nor maſter's name, neither his country; he is 5 feet high, black complexion, red eye'd, ſmall beard, ſtrait limb'd, has on an old white negro cloth jacket and oznabrug trowſers. Taken up at Mr. *Patrick Waldren's*, at *Monck's Corner*.

September 6, 1769. A new negro fellow, calls himſelf *Charles*, but cannot or will not tell his maſter's name, or his country; he is five feet ſix inches high, of a black complexion, big lips, a cut under his left eye, with a bit of fleſh growing like a wart, the crown of his head lately trimmed, has no beard, well made and ſtrait limbed; has on only an old white negro cloth jacket. Taken up near Col. *Thomſon's* plantation, in *Amelia-Townſhip*.

Sept. 15, 1769. A new negro fellow, of the Angola country, cannot tell his own or maſter's name; he is five feet four inches high, of a black complexion, full faced, a ſmall beard, his country marks on his breaſt, and on his right ſhoulder a place like a burn; has on only an old pair of ſhort oznabrug trowſers, and has a blanket with green and red ſtripes. Taken up at Mr. *Croll's* plantation, at *Ponpon*.

Sept. 16, 1769. A new negro fellow, of the Guinea country, calls himſelf *Sandy*, but cannot or will not tell his maſter's name; he is 5 feet 11 inches high, full faced, his country marks down each ſide his face, alſo on both his ſhoulders, ſtrait limb'd, and has a ſore on his right leg, has on an old coarſe white negro cloth jacket, and ſhort oznabrug trowſers. Taken up at Mr. *James Bell's* plantation at *Santee*.

Sept. 17, 1769. A negro boy, calls himſelf *Iſaac*, ſays he is country born, and his maſter's name *William Swinton*, at *Jacksonſbourgh*; he is 4 feet 9 inches high, ſmooth faced, ſtrait limb'd, has on a white negro cloth coat, white linen jacket, and black velvet breeches. Taken up at Mr. *Legg's* at *Aſhley Ferry*. JOHN BROWN, WARDEN.

RUN-AWAY ſome time in May laſt, a negro fellow, named CYRUS, formerly the property of Meſſrs. Shirley & Martin, and lately of Mr. William Riddle, in Charles-Town, but now the ſubſcriber's; he is well known in Charles-Town and at Cainhoy, and has by his former eſſences rendered himſelf very remarkable, having his ears cut off. Any perſon that will deliver him to the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, or to me at Santee, ſhall receive FIFTEEN POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges.

THOMAS SUMTER.

A Bright Bay Gelding, full 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder S, on the mounting Buttock W, and on the off Shoulder ſome Thing like a Diamond with a a in the Middle. The Owner muſt prove his Property before JOHN JOOR.

Peedee, September 5, 1769.

JOHN KEEL, informs me of a white gelding, thirteen hands high, ſeven years old, branded on the off cheek g, trots and paces a little. The owner may prove his property before PETER SIMONS.

[OCTOBER, MDCCLXIX.] [NUMB. 200.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1769.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, JULY 18, 1769.

To his Grace the Duke of G------.

My Lord DUKE,

WAS your Grace's underſtanding leſs exceptionable, who could fail to conclude that you abſolutely acted in concert with the declared ſupporters of Liberty for its total ſubverſion, and that all the unhappy errors and animoſities of the preſent period, were a joint production of patriotiſm and miniſterial influence? But it is inconteſtably obvious, that underſtanding is as little the aracteriſtic of your Grace, as of your moſt noble Anceſtors, at you are weak, though raſh, and deſpicable, though daring, are compelled to believe, you have no other meaning in all ar extraordinary meaſures, than what you are willing to acowledge.

Since then it is only to the *unfortunate* abilities your Grace is ſter of, that we can impute the manifold evils your Adminiation has brought on this *unfortunate* country, what ſhall we to the conduct of the other P--rs of this Realm; for has it been an ancient cuſtom, for the Nobility to repreſent to their vereign, the dangers ariſing either from the defective head, or rupted heart of thoſe in power; and I leave it to all ſuch, as uld not be involved in the odium of your Grace's tranſactions, ether this is not a time to make uſe of their *ancient privilege*.

In the firſt inſtance, reſpecting Mr. Wilkes, (for it is only a inſtances, that on this occaſion can be ſelected from the mulde) had your Grace incapacitated him for ſitting in the Houſe a regular bill, inſtead of having him expelled by a majority of es, the legality of ſuch proceedings would have effectually ſed the minds of the Public from diſſatisfaction. Whereas, the nds of the Public have been expoſed to a moſt dangerous ſpecies generoſity by your conduct to the contrary. It requires no ge portion of eloquence, to prove that Mr. Wilkes has reaſon complaint, and from want of due attention to the merits, ich center wholly in your Grace; the cauſe of popularity has nerous friends, only from a contempt of the Adminiſtration.

In the next place, my Lord, had other methods been taken for ſuppreſſion of the Riot in St. George's Fields, than calling in Military, every fatal effect of that Riot had been prevented. , notwithſtanding your Grace had the *temerity* to act *unconſtiionally*, you had not the *Courage* to defend your own actions. If turbulence of the populace required the military interpoſition, accidental conſequence of that interpoſition would admit of tification. But what need my Lord, was there to let the tuult ſwell to any dangerous extremity? If the riotous aſſembly s illegal, why was it not cruſhed on its firſt appearance by the il authority? This would have prevented the neceſſity of call in the Military Power: had the Magiſtrates been directed to on the firſt appearance of diſorder, the rabble had been edily diſperſed; but they were permitted to increaſe in numthey were ſuffered to become outrageous, and then, as if re was a predetermined intention of ſlaughter, the Military re called in, what to do? why, to puniſh them for that very olence which proceeded ſolely from the negligence or incapa of Government.

It is true, there are but two uſes for which a ſtanding army is culated; the protecting us againſt our foreign Enemies, and quelling domeſtic inſurrections: but, ſurely, we cannot give name of domeſtic inſurrection to every little riot or tumult, ich, not having a riſe in diſaffection to his Majeſty, can eaten in no formidable degree the ſafety of the Conſtitution. this principle I am unable, in oppoſition to the opinion of r Grace, to conceive, that Military Force is either neceſſary proper to be introduced; either advantageous to the Laws, or nourable to the Adminiſtration.

But, notwithſtanding it is impoſſible to ſay, in what your ace peculiarly delights---in blood or peace, in fame or diſnour, I am perſuaded there is as much good ſenſe now in the tion, as when it made the moſt glorious figure. The miſfor e is, that it is neither brought into council nor action.

The great art of Government, with humble ſubmiſſion to your ace's ſuperior judgement, conſiſts in knowing the talents of n, and appointing them to the Provinces, for which they are poſed by nature and education.---The method in late reigns of naging by *parties*, with the help of a little *corrupt influence*, was vious and eaſy, take either ſide of the queſtion, or change nds as often as they would; but the notion of corrupting the ole, when party diſtinctions no longer prevail, would be a eme of ſlavery, which we are convinced never entered your ace's head, and we hope, will never enter the head of any er Miniſter, as critically ſituated;---and yet the continued reaſe of that influence under Miniſters of all denominations, es no juſt reaſon, now parties are no more, to be very apreſſive; as it is the only means of ſupporting a weak or corrupt iniſter, againſt the ſenſe of the whole Nation, and even of his n immediate hirelings. Such a man, and happy it is for Engnd, that your Grace is incapable of becoming ſuch a one, from e corruption of his head and the luſt of power would purſue is influence, though he was ſure in the end, to ſacrifice his oyal Maſter, to his wretched Politics.

I will not now preſume to treſpaſs farther on that time, *ſo preious* to your Grace and *ſo profitable* to Society; though I muſt onfeſs I ſhall frequently reſcue my addreſſes, as I have much to ay on a variety of ſubjects, which you muſt not refuſe to hear.

I am, My Lord Duke,
With all imaginable Veneration and Eſteem,
Yours, &c.

To the E--l of H----------.

AS *Junius* has paid your brother in office the D. of G. ſeveral warm addreſſes on the *wiſe* management of his department, nd as your L--d---p has conducted the buſineſs of yours with he ſame wiſdom, and with the ſame ſucceſs, there ſeems no impropriety in paying you the ſame compliment. And that the ublic may the better judge of your miniſterial conduct, I ſhall ndeavour to ſtate the whole, (as far as my memory furniſhes with facts) from your firſt appointment to the Board of Trade, this period. A Peace being then concluded, a vaſt extent of erritory acquired, and the nation, as far as Miniſterial Influence would reach, made to aſſent and acknowledge, that tho' we had given up millions to a vanquiſhed enemy, the Continent of North-America had been cheaply purchaſed---and accordingly were muſed with the hopes of ſeeing new Colonies riſe---and, indeed, had ſolid grounds to expect everlaſting ſprings of wealth from thoſe already ſettled, and cultivated.---From hence, every loſs was to be repaired---every burden to be alleviated, and all paſt calamity to be ſoftened into oblivion---this was the language of that very Board, over which your L--d---p was placed!---Have theſe bleſſings been produced? Or have we a right to expect them from preſent appearances? Could they poſſibly ſucceed the meaſure you adopted?---Your firſt attempts were, to ſettle and cultivate the two Floridas; which, in America, are, as Arabia in Aſia, and may, in future, like it, prove the dwelling of deſperate villains, but can never be made uſeful, or advantageous to the State. Your firſt attempts to regulate the ancient Colonies, was ſtriping them of their Paper Currency, which had been one of the greateſt means of ſupporting their trade to their kingdoms---tho' you, at the ſame inſtant, ſaw (and muſt be ſuppoſed to concur in the meaſure) our own fleet fitted out to ſtop all the Mexican ſilver (which alone could have replaced the neceſſary medium) from finding its way to them---you, at the ſame time, recommended the laying heavy burdens on their Weſt-India Trade, by which they were formerly aſſiſted to pay the balance due to this country---you echoed back to the Premiers, the eſtabliſhing thoſe dangerous Admiralty Courts, which ſtill continue dangerous to the faireſt Trader---and, to complete the ſyſtem, approved and adviſed that fatal ſource of diſcontent, the Stamp-Act.---Here, (happily for Great-Britain) ended your firſt *glorious* Adminiſtration.---Your ſecond is like unto it---The influence of the Butonean party, of which your L--d---p is undeniably one---unfortunately led the Legiſlature into a meaſure ſimilar to thoſe I have juſt mentioned, which could be but aukwardly enforced by a Secretary, whoſe ſentiments were utterly againſt it---Hence it became neceſſary to diſcard him, and call for your aſſiſtance---The firſt matter of importance (which, tho' very trifling in itſelf became, by your L--d---p's wiſe management, not only important, but dangerous) was, the Circular Letter of Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly to thoſe of the other Provinces---written with innocence, replete with loyalty, founding with harmony, and dictated by reaſon and good policy---Even this Letter was repreſented, to your S--------, as factious, ſeditious, &c. and you fell into deſpotiſm yourſelf, to make them obedient, by ordering the note to be reſcinded, upon pain of their diſſolution---You recommended ſending troops, and ſhips of war, to keep the peace---You ſhould remember, my L--d, theſe are not Peace Officers; and, as might well be expected, they were the firſt to break it---and to intimidate the people, you drew up Reſolves and an Addreſs to his Majeſty, founded on evidence from Governor B------d, the Commiſſioners of Revenue, Cuſtom-houſe Officers, and a few poor expectant and dependant creatures, whom your L--d---p correſponds with in Boſton, and thereby ſanctified your deſpotiſm, at the expence of their laſt liberties, as appears in lively colours by the petition of the Virginia Aſſembly: And, to compleat your plan, honours have been ſolicited for the man, who though your friend and colleague, will never riſe above the character of a * Proctor; for his inexpreſſible meanneſs, and a low cunning, is incompatible with the Governor or Baronet.

Now, my L--d, ſurvey your meaſures and their conſequences, in a few lines, from which I beg you to draw your character, as a M------r. Great and laſting bleſſings were promiſed---Do they ariſe? or are they now felt or acknowledged by the Public?---The two governments of Florida have been very expenſive, have buried vaſt numbers of thoſe glorious ſons of war who fought our battles, delivered our country, and deſerved our utmoſt tenderneſs---they produce nothing but diſeaſes and lamentation. ---Taking away the paper currency of America, has, indeed, huſhed the complaints of a few Scotch Factors in Virginia; but, in return, has been attended with an immediate ſtagnation of trade---unparelled diſtreſs for want of a medium in the payment of Britiſh debts, and is cruelly felt in every corner of this kingdom----preventing the Spaniſh ſilver from the Coloniſts, has proved ſtill a much greater injury to the trade and manufactures of Great-Britain; and has for ever, I fear, loſt us that, the moſt lucrative of all branches of commerce.---And, oh! tormenting beyond expreſſion, our enemies are riſing in wealth and power by the enjoyment of it---The burdens laid on ſuch branches of commerce, as we, from Europe, could not carry on, have no other effects than diſabling the Coloniſts from paying for our manufactures: The Admiralty Courts have drove moſt Merchants of eminence and ſpirit out of a trade, which could not be ſecured by law from their greedy avarice and unlimitted power: And the Stamp-Act, had it been continued, could not have produced any net revenue, when there was no money in the country; tho' it muſt be, it has been, attended with the moſt dreadful miſchiefs. The preſent revenues are, by yourſelf, confeſſed to be anti-commercial, and the ſums produced do by no means pay the ſalaries and expences of collection, though the people have all along paid the duties without reſiſtance: But, on the contrary, the numerous myrmidons in the offices muſt be paid out of other impoſts. Hence no benefit was intended to the public---Your pretence for enforcing and continuing theſe Acts is to preſerve and ſupport the dignity of Government, which every moment loſes ground by the force of reaſoning, a firm, ſerious, ſpirited oppoſition, and an unalterable determination throughout all America. If you meant any thing by your commands to reſcind, you meant to keep the Colonies diſunited: This very command united them to a man.---The troops and ſhips of war have convinced the moſt phlegmatic in America, that their liberties were in danger, and that rigid virtue only muſt ſave them and their conſtitution. Your Peace Officers and armed Conſtables have been the cauſe of the only conſiderable riot which has happened. Though endeavours have been uſed to drive the beſt of men to deſperate remedies, they have diſappointed your expectations; and will, by the aid of their fellow-ſubjects in England, live to ſee you contemptible in the eyes of your ---------, as you are now to them.

I have enumerated moſt of the important meaſures which you have, while in power, recommended or enforced---they are clearly, and in general, diametrically contrary to the intereſts of this country, as well as America---many have been attended with conſequences totally contrary to your own expectations and deſigns---You are come to your *Ne plus ultra*, (or as your friend E------d *elegantly expreſſes* himſelf, *to the end of your tether*) and you had better reſign now, than increaſe your own perplexity, by adding new burdens to thoſe you have brought upon the whole Britiſh Empire.---I ſhall take another opportunity to explain you motives, your principles, and connections; till then, I am, with due reſpect and obedience, your L--d---p's humble ſervant,

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

* *He was a Proctor in D------rs C------.*

Narrative of Captain Kennedy's *loſing his Veſſel at Sea, and his Diſtreſſes afterwards; communicated to his Owners.*

Gentlemen,

Whate'er the ravage, when the tempeſt raves,
Heaven, ſome ſavourites from the ſhipwreck ſaves.

ALAS! it is a melancholy theme for a perſon to make their pen the meſſenger of bad news; but ſo ſubject are we to the viciſſitudes of fortune, and ſo liable are we to the innumerable accidents in life that are liable to annoy us, which no eye can foreſee, nor any human underſtanding comprehend! But as it is the Divine Will to afflict, I humbly ſubmit, and reſt ſatisfied, that whatever happens to me is beſt.

We ſailed from Port-Royal in Jamaica, on the twenty-firſt day of December laſt, bound for Whitehaven, but the 23d day, having met with a hard gale at North, we were obliged to lay too under a forefail, for the ſpace of ten hours, which occaſioned the veſſel to make more water than we could free with both pumps. Under this ſituation we ſet ſail, in hopes of being able to make the iſland of Jamaica again, which, from our reckoning we judged, lay about ten leagues to the eaſtward. But, in leſs than an hour's time, the water overflowed the lower deck, and we could ſcarce get into the yaul, being thirteen in number, before the veſſel ſunk, having only, with much difficulty, been able to take out a keg containing about 16 lits of biſcuit, 10 lits of cheeſe, and two bottles of wine; with which ſmall pittance we endeavoured to make the land. But the wind continuing to blow hard from the North, and the ſea running high, we were obliged, after an unſucceſsful attempt of three days, to bear away for the Bay of Honduras, as the wind ſeemed to favour us for that courſe; and it being the only viſible means we had of preſerving our lives. On the ſeventh day we made Swan's Iſland; but being deſtitute of a quadrant, and other needful helps, we were uncertain what land it was. However, we went on ſhore, under the flattering hopes of finding ſome refreſhments, but, to our unſpeakable regret, and heavy diſappointment, we only found a few quarts of briackiſh water in the hollow of a rock, and a few wilks.---Notwithſtanding there was no human nor viſible proſpect of finding water, or any other of the neceſſaries of life, it was with the utmoſt reluctance the people quitted the iſland; but being at length prevailed upon with much difficulty, and through perſuaſive means, we embarked in the evening, with only ſix quarts of water, for the Bay of Honduras. Between the 7th and 14th days of our being in the boat, we were moſt miraculouſly ſupported, and at a time when nature was almoſt exhauſted, having nothing either to eat or drink. Yet the Almighty Author of our being furniſhed us with ſupplies, which, when ſeriouſly conſidered, not only ſerve to diſplay his beneficence, but fills the mind with admiration and wonder. Well may we cry out with the Royal wiſe man, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him! or the ſon of man, that thou viſiteſt him!"

In the evening the wild ſea-fowls hovered over our heads, and lighted on our hands, when held up to receive them. Of theſe our people eat the fleſh and drank the blood, declaring it to be as palatable as new milk: I eat twice of the fleſh, and thought it very good.

It may appear very remarkable, that though I neither taſted food nor drink for eight days, I did not feel the ſenſations of hunger or thirſt; but on the 14th in the evening, my drought often required me to gargle my mouth with ſalt water, and on the 15th it increaſed, when, happy for us, we made land, which proved to be an iſland called Ambergris, lying at a ſmall diſtance from the main land, and about fourteen leagues to the northward of St. George's Quay, where the white people reſide in the Bay of Honduras; though the want of a quadrant, and other neceſſaries, left us full in ſuſpence. We ſlept four nights on this iſland, and every evening picked up wilks and conks, for next day's proviſion, embarking every morning, and rowing along the ſhore to the ſouthward. On the firſt evening of our arrival here, we found a lake of freſh water, by which we lay all night, and near it buried one of our people.

On walking along the ſhore, we found a few cocoa-nuts, which were full of milk. The ſubſtance of the nut we eat with the wilks, inſtead of bread, thinking it a delicious repaſt, altho' eaten raw; having no implements whereby to kindle a fire. From the great ſupport received by this ſhell-fiſh, I ſhall, for ever, revere the name.

On the third day after our arrival on this iſland, we buried another of our people, which, with four that died on the paſſage, made ſix, who periſhed through hunger and fatigue.

On the fifth day after our arrival on Ambergris, we happily diſcovered a ſmall veſſel, at ſome diſtance under ſail, which we made for, in the evening got on board her, and in a few hours, being the 10th of January, we arrived on St. George's Quay, in a very languid ſtate. I cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from ſoaking my cloaths twice a day in ſalt water, and putting them on without wringing.

It was a conſiderable time before I could make the people comply with this meaſure; though from ſeeing the good effects it produced, they, of their own accord, practiſed it twice a day. To this diſcovery, I may, with juſtice, impute the preſervation of my own life, and that of ſix other perſons, who would have periſhed, but for its being put in uſe.

The hint was firſt communicated to me from the peruſal of a treatiſe wrote by Dr. Len, and which, I think, ought to be commonly underſtood and recommended to all ſea-faring people.

There is one very remarkable circumſtance, and worthy of notice, which was, that we daily made the ſame quantity of urine, as if we had drank moderately of any liquid, which muſt be owing to the body of waters being abſorbed through the pores of the ſkin. The ſaline particles remaining in our clothing became encruſted by the heat of our bodies, and that of the ſun, which cut and wounded our poſteriors, and from the ſcleroſis pain, rendered ſitting very diſagreeable. But we found, upon waſhing out the ſaline particles, and frequently ſetting our cloaths, without wringing, which we practiſed twice a day, the ſkin became well in a ſhort time, and ſo very great advantage did we derive from this practice, that the violent drought went off, the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes, after bathing and waſhing our cloaths, at the ſame time we found ourſelves as much refreſhed as if we had received ſome actual nouriſhment.

Query. Whether bathing in ſalt-water would not be of infinite ſervice in hot burning fevers, and break the too great adheſion of the blood, which is the cauſe of inflammatory fevers?

It is to be remarked, that the four people who died in the boat, drank large quantities of ſalt water, and they all died delirious, but thoſe who avoided drinking it, had no ſuch ſymptoms.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, *at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet,*

AN ELEGY to the infamous Memory of S-- F---s B----n. Dedicated to JOHN DICKINSON, Eſq; the ingenious and learned Author of the FARMER's LETTERS.

A L S O,

A DIALOGUE between Sir GEORGE CORNWELL, a Gentleman lately arrived from *England*, with a Deſign to travel *Incog.* through the Continent of AMERICA, and Mr. FLINT, an Independent Gentleman, deſcended from a good Family of the firſt Settlers of NEW-ENGLAND, (but a Native) Pieced not Punctuated.

In N°. 287 of this Gazette, we inserted an Extract from a Pamphlet, intituled, *Shall I go to War with my American Brethren? A Discourse from Judges xx, 28, addressed to all concerned in determining that important Question.*——What follows, is extracted from the same Pamphlet.

THIS Writer, previous to his entering on the Subject of his Discourse, observes, that the Exercise of Government, and the authoritatively deciding political Questions, must be the Work of the Few; but to study Politics, and to write of them, is the Right of every free born Briton. Every Christian may aspire after the Blessing of the Peace-maker. One who has a mean Rank in a Family, one who has no Rank in it at all, is authorised, is obliged, if he sees a House in Flames, to call upon those who may have Power to extinguish them.—If a Watchman see Danger approaching, and blow not the Trumpet, the Blood of the People, whom he neglected to warn, shall be required at his Hand.

Our author mentions several other Motives of a similar Nature with the preceding, which induced him to this Undertaking, and expresses great Affection and Respect for his Sovereign, as well as a warm Attachment to British Liberty; and then proceeds as follows:

"IF I had Opportunity to address our Friends on the other Side of the Ocean, my best Endeavours should be exerted to sooth and soften their inflamed Minds. I would beseech them to reflect whether they are able with Ten Thousand to meet those who come against them with Twenty Thousand? and if it is prudent to run themselves into greater Calamities, by pursuing improper Measures for their Relief from lesser Grievances? I would tell them, it is Madness to flatter themselves, they can form their own Terms, however reasonable they think them, from a Country so superior to them in Wealth and Power, or shun B——n's prescribing Terms to them, however unreasonable these Terms may seem to Americans. I would ask, where are their Ships of War? their brave, experienced, and well-disciplined Army? or where their Money and Credit, to enable them to make Head against their Mother-Country? If they cannot tell me where; if the B—sh Fleet can easily ruin their Trade, lay in Ashes their Seaport Towns, and, when their present military Stores are exhausted, hinder their obtaining any sufficient Recruit of more? I would intreat them, to prefer a lesser Evil to a greater; and, while their provoked Brethren have not yet drawn the Sword, to send an Embassy, and desire Conditions of Peace.—

"But what I have now in view, is something for undeceiving Gentlemen at Home, who have honestly at Heart the Public-Good, and whose Opinion, or Influence, may any how contribute to decide the important Question now in Agitation.

"And surely the Question, Shall we go to War with our American Brethren, or shall we not? is too important to be determined, without asking Council from above, and in Dependance on divine Direction, harkening to the Dictates of Humanity, of Love to our remote Fellow-Subjects, of Justice and Equity, and of prudent Regard to the Honour and Interest of Prince, Parliament, and Mother-Country.—

"It must be unavoidable Necessity, and no light and trivial Matter, that can warrant our involving any Part of Mankind in the Calamities of War. One who has the least Feeling of Humanity, cannot reflect, without Pain, on the Desolation, Oppression, and Cruelty, to which it unavoidably exposes many worthy Individuals, and virtuous Families; and cannot behold, without Horror, the Outrages committed by the Sons of Violence, not only in the Heat of a Battle, or Hurry of a Pursuit, but even in cool Blood. Murders and Rapes are committed with Impunity; for they who have Power and Inclination to punish, know it not; and they who see it, dare not complain. The fruitful Field, once beautiful as the Garden of Eden, is trodden down, and becomes as a waste and barren Wilderness. Pleasant Villages, flourishing Cities, and magnificent Palaces, are laid in Ruins. Joy is weathered away from the Sons of Men. The most successful Warrior, as a destroying Angel, is the Rod of God's Indignation to a guilty World. The Garments of the conquering, as well as of the conquered Nation, are dyed in Blood, and in the triumphant City is heard the Voice of Lamentation; the Wife weeping for her Husband, and the Mother for her Children, and refusing to be comforted, because they are not. Surely, if divine Vengeance pursues the Murderer of one Man, it must fall on those with double Weight, who wantonly occasion the Death of Thousands, and the Misery of Thousands more.

"Besides all this, when War commences, the sagest Politician cannot foretell who shall triumph. The Battle is not always either to the Many, or to the Strong, but Time and Chance happen to all Men. Success or Disappointment depend upon a Variety of Incidents, which no human Wisdom can foresee or prevent. The righteous Cause does not always prevail. An invisible Arm directs Events, in a Manner quite opposite to every previous Probability; and he that putteth on the Harness in the most favourable Circumstances, hath no Reason to boast himself, as though he put it off.

"When, therefore, different Nations begin to discover opposite Inclinations, to push opposite Interests, and to make Demands upon one another, about which they are not like to agree; it is prudent coolly to weigh what the Event may prove, if Matters should come to an Extremity; and whether the certain Advantages of Peace, though it cost the yielding Something we might justly claim, do not more than balance the uncertain Advantages of War, Advantages not to be purchased without great Expence of Blood and Treasure. A Breech once made, of course grows wider and wider. Solomon was sensible of this. "The Beginning of Strife," says he, "is as the letting out of Waters, therefore leave off Contention, before it be meddled with." And again, "In the Multitude of Counsel there is Safety, and with good Advice make War."

"If War with foreign Nations is undesirable, how shocking is it to think of War with our own Countrymen, connected with us by Birth, Alliance, or commercial Interest, so that we cannot hurt them without injuring ourselves? Shall the Friend, the Brother, the Father, the Son, imbrue their Hands in the Blood of Men, by the Ties of Nature, Esteem, or Gratitude, dear to them as their own Souls? The fancied Voice of Loyalty, or of Liberty, calls their respective Votaries to rush on, and to risque the Consequences, while natural Affection whispers in the Breast, "Let not the Mother-Country forget her Children, let not the "Children tear in Pieces the Bowels of the Mother. If the "Child must be sacrificed, let it be by a savage Indian, or a "perfidious Frenchman. Let it not be by a Parent's Hand. "Let not Abraham's Trial be our Choice."

"And what is it, that in some has well nigh extinguished parental Compassion? Whence is it that they can talk with all imaginable Coolness, of bombarding the Cities of their Children, nay, of bringing them to a Scaffold? It is for Claims, which (besides a plausible Foundation in Charters, the Validity of which Parliaments and Courts of Law have ratified, by judging and determining according to them) are supported by more than a Hundred and Thirty Years uninterrupted and undisputed Possession. In the Opinion of Mr. David Hume, Britain, before the late glorious Revolution, had no such Claim as this, for either her civil or her religious Liberties. Do we think our Forefathers erred, in deeming a Claim sufficient, that had a feeble legal Support? Do we wish, they had thought and acted otherwise? Have we such slavish, dastardly Spirits, that we would have thought or acted otherwise in their Situation? If we disclaim the Charge, let us not be so uncharitable as to do to others what we would not should be done to us.

"Should the Colonies acknowledge a Power in the British Parliament to tax them, whatever Confidence they may have in the Wisdom and Moderation of the present Parliament, it is natural to dread, that, in process of Time, an unequal and disproportionate Burden may be laid on their Estates and Commerce, to lessen the Burden on those of the Imposers."

An EPIGRAM.

AWAR! Why let it come! War is a *Game*,
Which most ambitious Princes play for Fame.
A fitter Time can't happen to effect it,
When wise we've a *Great Gamsby* to direct it.

From the Gazetteer *and* New Daily Advertiser, *of June 26,*
A short and full answer to all the writers, who have, in the public papers, attempted to defend the present A——n.

TO enter upon a detail of the sophistical efforts to blind and delude the people, by the letter-writers and essayists in the public papers, would be endless. And especially the numerous pamphlets, as well as letters, upon the American taxation, wherein the coercive measures have been represented as proofs of the great ability, and ever to be admired firmness and fortitude of the first M——r. Whereas, let any man only read the instructions of the Committee at Boston, dated May 11th, and in your daily paper of June 20, he will, if he has any eyes, see enough to convince him of the avowed despotism of the measures taken with a most valuable part of the British people, I mean the subjects of its government.

When I read them over, my breast glowed with compassion for my Fellow-subjects, which are only oppressed because of their being the first friends of the Hanover-succession, the people formed upon revolution principles, and who have ever shewn the most unshaken loyalty to his present Majesty. They have been traduced and reproached as rebels, and menaced with some thousands of armed men, whom they are able to eat up at a mouthful. They have been insulted by a G——r, who has the confidence to put on all the airs of despotism, and provoked by every possible measure, in order to alienate their affections, and fill them with enmity towards their mother-country. Numerous are the oppressions under which they labour, one of which, we have reason to conclude, they would never have known, had they been such subjects as the Canadians and Grenadines. But, because they have not that Stuartizing, Jacobite, or Frenchified complexion, have been used with so much severity!

The firmness of their Attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, appears illustrious in those instructions. The spirit they discover, undismayed by the iron hand of power, the determinations they have made not to be enslaved, gives them a first place in the departments of men upon the face of this habitable globe. And there is no reason of doubt, but they will succeed, in spite of all the efforts of despotism, to their immortal honour.

They have been represented as a people of loose principles, and as destitute of virtue or religion, but they give evidence, that, in the human family, if they have any equals, they have none superior to them in true magnanimity.

Were I in the A——n, and had been either a principal or an accessary to their oppressions, of which they so loudly and justly complain, I should never be able to forgive myself the share I had in the guilt, and be ashamed any more to look in the face of man. NEVILLE.

LONDON, June 1.

Extract of a letter from BOSTON, *in* New-England, *dated 14th April, 1769, to a noble Lord well attached to the true and inseparable interests of* Great-Britain *and her Colonies.*

I Now take the liberty to send your Lordship an account of the duties received under the new Board, for the first year, as it was given me by a very intimate friend of two of the C——rs; also an account of the charges in collecting the same, by which your Lordship will find, that the neat revenue to the crown is something short of £. 15,000 for the year, a sum, in my opinion, too trifling to be worth the unhappy contest now subsisting between these colonies and their parent state, and yet small as it is, I do not know whether by any means whatever it can be much increased; 'tis true, my Lord, the colonies are now become really a great country, but still they are without any specie worth mentioning, and whoever from this side the water has encouraged government to expect £. 200,000 per ann. *(the estimated sum of that revenue)* in such representation has not only deceived the Minister, but has been unfaithful to the crown.—*There are not funds enough*, nor ways and means to create *funds enough*—and it is an undoubted fact, that if the colonies were to become as much enthusiasts to contribute to the *general* expences of the empire, as they at present seem determined not to be taxed but by themselves, they could not send that sum the second year to England; *the policy* therfore of these taxes will not bear talking of.

The Council of this province have, from their agent in London, received the copies of six letters from G——r B——d, and one from General G—— to Lord Hillsborough, which we find have been laid before parliament—these letters contain such a series of misrepresentation and falshood, as I believe no servant of the crown since the revolution has dared to convey to the throne—the whole people, as well as the Council, are much exasperated at such manifest injustice to them, and deception to the Minister; and I learn, that they are by this conveyance making such representations home (verified in the strongest manner) as will plainly shew to administration what G——r B——d really is. It is truly an unhappy circumstance that he was, and still is continued here after the plain and evident proofs given of his rapacity, and want of fidelity to the crown in so many instances; but particularly in his venal and corrupt management with *one C——e*, a revenue officer, dismissed the service in 1764—all the trouble of the Stamp-Act, and those that have of late taken place here, sprung from him, and the *few wretched creatures* that have been (with prospect of places and pensions) suborned to his infamous purposes of blasting the reputation of this well affected people, and destroying the confidence that once happily subsisted between them and their parent state; and whatever plans the wisdom of government may hereafter think proper to adopt for the management of the colonies, they will be found to labour much in their execution, if servants are continued that are totally void of the principles of truth and justice, and of course entirely destitute of all confidence from the people.

From the afore mentioned letters, Ministry may be led to conclude, that the peace and quiet of the town of Boston is owing to the troops and ships stationed here. But in truth, my Lord, it is no such matter; the town was as orderly and quiet before they came (a little tumult excepted, such as daily happens, almost unnoticed, in the different parts of England) and the town is still quiet, and it ought to be considered and remembered as a mark of this people's loyalty and obedience, as well as of their patience and long suffering, that they are *thus quiet* under incessant insults of *various kinds*.—For be assured, my Lord, that if there were twice the number of troops now here, of any other nation upon earth than British subjects, *in a very short time*, it is probable there would not be a man left, *except through mercy*, to tell who destroyed them.

I am told that £. 10,000 sterl. of the neat revenue before mentioned, is going over to England in this ship.—The transporting money home, *expressly appropriated to American service*, to be brought out again *for their service*, must be attended with considerable expence and loss to the crown; as well as disadvantage *to this truly injured country*, already in great want of circulating CASH, to drive about the wheels of the little, declining, and much embarrassed trade that now remains, as well as to pay such *ill-judged and impolitic duties*, small as they may appear to be at the Exchequer.——

* *Very ill-advised indeed.*

LONDON, July 8. According to recent letters from Leghorn, a capitation is soon to be imposed on all the inhabitants of Corsica, in order to defray the extraordinary charges of the war.

The different figures made by Edward II. and Edward III. evince that favourites are an obstacle to the Prince's glory, and an heavy burthen to his people, and often the ruin of their masters. *Rapin*, speaking of *Edward II.* says, "He was punished himself for wanting resolution to punish his favourites." A very useful lesson for all Princes, but such an one as few know how to make advantage of! The weakness of this unhappy Prince towards his minion, and the cruel death they brought him to are too well known to mention. And the difference between the beginning and the latter end of Edward the Third's reign, when he suffered himself to be governed by *a woman*, whom the parliament obliged him to remove, shew the impatience of the people, when governed by a favourite minister, or any other than their Prince, though even it be his mother.

The present scheme at the west end of the town is said to be, to order all the petitions, which have been presented to the king, complaining of public grievances, to be burnt. Upon which a gentleman of some note, who was informed of this intention, said, the ministry had better order the four corners of the town to be set on fire at the same instant, as a scheme infinitely more practicable, and less mischievous. Certain it is that the present ministers (especially the *Bloomsbury gang*) are exceedingly enraged as well as alarmed by these petitions.

It is now certain that Lord Bute is on his return home; and it has, within these few days, been said, that his Lordship, together with his faithful friend Lord H——, (the celebrated pay-master, whose accounts are yet unsettled) are to form an Administration, and a system of politics for the ensuing winter.

An eminent financier is said to have convinced a great personage, that the continued shiftings in Administration, since his first coming to the C——n, has reduced the royal income beneath that of even a third rate commoner of England.

It is said, that in case the designs of the Ministry on the British colonies had taken place, pensions would soon have become as common on the American, as they are on the Irish establishment.

The Present State of G——t-B——n.

WITHOUT a Friend, without a Foe,
(Except who slyly may be so)
Britons behold all States encroaching,
Her native Fishery call'd——Poaching;
Her Commerce sinking past Revival,
France growing fast a Naval Rival,
Her Weakness——all can tell you where,
Her Influence——neither here nor there.

ST. JOHN'S, *(in Antigua)* SEPTEMBER 9.

Extract of a letter from St Vincents, dated 26th August, 1769.

"The day before yesterday, our guarde de costa, on her cruise between St. Lucia and this island, was attacked by four Indian peraugues with 19 men in each. The Caraibbes were destroyed to a man, and the peraugues sunk in the engagement, with a loss on our side of only two men killed and one wounded. The guarde de costa, carried only 12 men. Some few days before this, a northward sloop had run a shore on the windward part of this island, and the crew were all cut to pieces by the inhabitants there. Captain Dring sailed this morning in search of four more peraugues, of which he has received intelligence."

By a gentleman from St. Kitts we are informed, that last week there had been some bad weather there, and that the shipping had put out to sea, but soon after returned without receiving any injury.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 3.

THE Ship Diamond, Captain Philipson, from the Bay of Honduras for this Port, who had a Pilot on board upwards of ten Days, put into Georgia Yesterday Se'nnight; where, we learn, many other Vessels are also put in, having suffered by the late hard Gales of Wind.

On the 21st past, arrived here from Scotland, Dr. Peter Fayssoux, Mr. William Keith, jun. and Mrs. Keith.

We learn that the Ship London, Captain Curling, who arrived here on the 23d ult. did not bring so large a Quantity of Goods for this Place, as was mentioned last Week in another Paper, she having a considerable Quantity for Georgia, and Newport, Rhode-Island.

Tuesday last put into this Port, the Sloop Sally, Giles Sage, Master, bound for New-York from Jamaica, out 43 Days, and in Want of Provisions. By this Vessel we learn, that a Gale of Wind happened there on the 8th of August, which did some Damage to the Shipping.

Wednesday last passed by this Bar, a Ship bound for Cape-Fear, and the Schooner Lloyd, Captain Harvey, from Turk's Island for George-Town.

Saturday last Captain William Welch arrived here in 25 Days from Jamaica; who, on the 21st past, in Lat. 26, 32. N. and Long. 74. W. came across a large Sloop's Mast, with the large End near 12 Feet above Water, and the Head downwards; he got it along Side, and found all the standing Rigging, with Part of the Chains, fast to the Mast Head, together with the Tyes, Part of the Gaff, and Part of the Fore-Sail; as also a Cable, that had a round Turn round the Fore-Stay, and an Anchor of about 400 Weight, that was foul of the Cable; all which (except the Mast) he got on board. The Mast appeared to have been but very lately carried away.

Sunday last the Diligence-Packet, Captain Clark, arrived here from Jamaica and Pensacola.

This Morning put back, the Ship Mary, James Gordon, Master, one of the Transports which sailed from hence on the 8th ult. with Part of the 21st Regiment for St. Augustine, having met with a Gale of Wind off St. Augustine Bar, which prevented his landing the Troops, drove him out to Sea, and in the Gale sprung a Leak.—The Snow Sally, Captain Purss, and Brig Harriet, Captain Dawson, the other two Transports, were also drove out to Sea at the same Time, but it is thought they have again arrived off St. Augustine Bar, as the Snow was spoke with ten days ago, by Captain Clark, of the Diligence Packet.

DIED] Mr. Alexander Hext.——Mr. John Bowers.——Mrs. Wish, Wife of Mr. John Wish.

*** For a Letter from Dindimus, Chief of the Brachmans, to Alexander the Great, when he invaded India, see the Supplement.

September	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
27th.	Ship Nelly & Hannah, Zachariah Norman,	Antigua
	Sloop Sally, Giles Sage,	Jamaica
October 2d.	Sloop Friendship, John Vine,	Anguilla
	Snow Exbury, Jacob Woolf,	Antigua
	Brig Prince of Wales, Alexander Clark,	Grenada
	Sloop Nancy, Ezra Whipple,	Antigua
	Sloop Bristol, William Welch,	Jamaica
	Schooner Peggy, John Whitehead,	New-Providence
	Snow Betty, Angus M'Larthy,	North-Carolina

September	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
26th.	Sloop Sukey & Nancy, Richard Newbold,	St. Kitts
27th.	Ship Nelly & Hannah, Zachariah Norman,	Antigua
30th.	Sloop Sally, Giles Sage,	Rhode-Island
October 2d.	Sloop Nancy, Ezra Whipple,	Antigua

September	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
26th.	Schooner Rakes-Delight, Ben. Minors,	New-Providence
30th.	Schooner Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia

Proposals for printing by subscription,

Essays on the Origin, History, Language, Religion, and religious Rites, Priests or Magi, Customs, Civil Policy, Methods of declaring and carrying on War, and of making Peace, Military Laws, Agriculture, Buildings, Exercises, Sports, Marriage and Funeral Ceremonies, Habits, Diet, Temper, Manners, &c. of the Indians, on the Continent of North-America. Particularly, of the several Nations or Tribes of the Catawbas, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickesaws, and Choctaws, inhabiting the western Parts of the Colonies of Virginia, North and South-Carolina, and Georgia. Also some Account of the Countries, Description of uncommon Animals, &c. interspersed with useful Observations, relating to the Advantages arising to Britain from her Trade with those Indians; of the best Methods of managing them, and of conciliating their Affections, and thereby extending the said Trade: Also several interesting Anecdotes. Collected in a Residence of the greater Part of 33 Years among the Indians themselves,

By JAMES ADAIR.

CONDITIONS: The Work will be comprised in two Octavo Volumns, and be put to Press in London, as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained, and will be printed on a good paper, with letter intirely new.

The Price to Subscribers will be two Spanish Dollars; one of which to be paid at the Time of subscribing; and the other, on the delivery of the Books.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer of this Paper.

Mr. CROUCH,

By giving the following Lines a Place in your Gazette, you will oblige one of your conſtant Readers.

LIBERTY.

I.

SINCE ev'ry Charm and matchleſs Grace,
So brilliant Shines in Britain's Face,
What can it mean, ye Gods that ſhe,
Has robb'd me of my LIBERTY.

II.

When Morning ſmiles, or Evening dawns,
In painted Fields, and flow'ry Lawns,
Each feather'd Mate, on Buſh or Tree,
Chants forth in Praiſe of LIBERTY.

III.

On their unartful, harmleſs Strays,
Thankſgiving Notes compoſe their Lays,
Their Echo's greet Felicity,
To ſhew the Sweets of LIBERTY.

IV.

While Man, alas, is doom'd to rove,
The thorny Paths, and Seas of Love,
The warbling Choir, from Turmoil free,
Enjoys their Loves, and LIBERTY.

V.

Before Britain's Form I view'd,
A tranquil State my Mind purſu'd,
I knew not what 'twas to be,
Depriv'd of Peace, or LIBERTY.

VI.

But ſince that fatal, hapleſs Day,
I've ſigh'd my Pride, and Soul away;
No Joys or Charms to pleaſure me,
Since e'er I loſt my LIBERTY.

VII.

Think then, dear Britain, e'er too late,
How hapleſs Love may terminate;
If you in Pity don't agree,
To give me back my LIBERTY.

HIBERNIA.

SOUTH-CAROLINA EXPORTS, ſince October 28, 1768, to the 2d of October, 1769.

RICE, *viz.*	
G. Britain,	72133 bls.
Portugal,	22379 bls.
Spain,	5814 bls.
N. America,	3702 bls.
Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands,	13542 bls.
Foreign ditto,	1387 bls.
Total of Rice,	118,957 bls.

INDICO, *viz.*	
To G. Britain,	360080 lb.
N. America,	4383 lb.
Total of Indico,	364463 lb.

Water,	670 firkins
Beef,	333 barrels
Pitch,	5181 barrels
Candles,	120 boxes
Indian Corn,	62,039 buſh.
Soap,	62 boxes
Turpentine,	3820 bls.
Tin,	80 bls.
Bees-Wax,	14038 lb.
Tanned Leather,	2429 ſides
Deer-ſkins,	1819 lb.
Ground-Nuts,	378 buſh.
Tonnage,	56631 lb.
Pork,	2964 bls.
Cow-hides,	636
Dreſſed Deer-ſkins,	325
Raiſing,	6000 lb.
Furs,	261
Calf-ſkins,	449 bundles
Staves,	65 hogſheads
Hemp,	271984 lb.
Reeds,	77825
Oranges,	39 bls.
Tar, Common,	1269 bls.
Ditto Green,	3080 bls.
Staves,	281,120
Peaſe,	9783 buſhels
Ship-Bread,	314 barrels
Rum,	19 hhds.
Timber, plank, boards, &c.	582,026 feet.
Flour,	2107 barrels
Calf-ſkins,	318
Shingles,	1880,647
Potatoes,	846 buſhels
Bricks,	31370
Deer-ſkins,	121563 lb.
Cows-horns,	6100
Racoon-ſkins,	128
Tobacco,	111062 lb.
Cordage,	84 coils
Hoops,	954
Hogs Lard,	12 barrels
Tobacco,	160 hhds.
Indico, to G. B.	11 barrels

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD, on Thurſday the 5th Inſtant, at 12 o'Clock, at the Vendue-Houſe,

NEGRO Woman, who is an exceeding good ſempſtreſs, with her two female children. Six months credit will be given from the day of ſale, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity.

OATS & RUSSEL.

Juſt arrived in the ſhip London, *Captain* Curling, *and to be ſold by Public Outcry, without reſerve, at* STOTT's Manchester Warehouſe, *in* Bedon's-Alley, *on* Monday *the 9th day of* October *next, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon,*

A Conſignment of a great Variety of Yorkſhire Cloths, Plains, and ſtriped Camblets, duffil Blankets, Men Womens worſted and yarn Hoſe, felt and caſtor Hats, Linens, and Hard-Ware of various Sorts.

N. B. Three months credit will be given to any perſon purchaſing to the amount of two hundred pounds, giving ſecurity, if required; and good bills of exchange will be taken in payment from any perſon who may buy to the amount of £350.

Plain and ſtriped camblets, arrived in the London, to be ſold at STOTT's warehouſe, at ten pounds by the piece, 30 ſhillings each.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honourable COURT of CHANCERY,

WILL BE SOLD,

before the Subſcriber, *on Tueſday the 31ſt Day of October next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſſes,*

SUNDRY valuable LOTS of LAND, in Colleton-Square, belonging to the Eſtate of *Gabriel Guard*, deceaſed. AND,

At the ſame Time and Place WILL BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing three TRACTS of LAND, making in the whole 810 acres, near Monck's-Corner, belonging to the ſaid Eſtate.

The Conditions of the Sale are Twelve Months Credit, paying Intereſt, and giving Security, if required.

PLANS of the ſaid Land may be ſeen in the Hands of

WILLIAM BURROWS, *Maſter in Chancery.*

WANTED ON INTEREST, *for not leſs than three or four years,*

SEVEN or EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, for which a mortgage above all exception will be given, and the intereſt punctually paid every year. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO Man, between 20 and 25 Years of Age, as good a Cooper as any in the Province. Alſo a Negro Wench, who is a good Cook, and Waſherwoman, with her two Children. Enquire of the Printer, or

MICHAEL THOMSON.

St. GEORGE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the ST. GEORGE's SOCIETY, will be held at Mr. Dillon's, on Wedneſday the 25th of October inſtant. The Members are deſired to meet by Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Preſident,

WILLIAM MAXWELL, Sec.

THE Subſcriber returns his Thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and hopes they will continue their Favours to him, as he intends to continue in the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, and hopes to give Satisfaction to all who will pleaſe to employ him.

ANDREW BROUGHTON.

N. B. He will be glad to take three or four Gentlemen as CONSTANT BOARDERS. 6 w.

ROBERT ROWAND, informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he propoſes carrying on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, in ſelling the Country Produce, on the uſual Commiſſions; and will be much obliged to all ſuch as would Favour him with their Buſineſs, who, may depend on his paying the utmoſt Attention to their Intereſt.

JOHN WARD, Taylor,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip London, *Captain* Curling, *from* LONDON,

A Freſh ſupply of CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, and all other materials fit for his buſineſs, of the very beſt kind, which his friends and cuſtomers may be ſupplied with as uſual, on the loweſt terms.

☞ Wanted by ſaid Ward, a JOURNEYMAN TAYLOR, who underſtands his buſineſs perfectly well, none need apply that does not.

TO BE SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

A Valuable tract of LAND, on James's-Iſland, containing 400 acres of as good land for rice or corn as any on the ſaid iſland, and well timbered with oak, hickory and pine; there is on the ſaid plantation a very good dwelling HOUSE, with ſix good rooms in it, a very good barn, fodder-houſe, corn-houſe, and other buildings neceſſary for a plantation; it is about half a mile from two low water landings, one about three miles and an half, and the other about four miles and an half from Charles-Town. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe, may treat with me on James's-Iſland.

THOMAS SCREVEN.

At JOHN TUNNO's

Manchester & Linen Warehouſe,

In Broad-ſtreet, lately occupied by Meſſrs. Brewton & Smith,

Juſt imported in the London, *Capt.* Curling, *from* London, *and the laſt veſſels from* ENGLAND, *a large and complete Aſſortment of* LINEN DRAPERY, *and other* GOODS, *fit for the approaching Seaſon; among which are,*

IRISH and SCOTCH linens, of all kinds, great variety of printed linens and cottons, linen and cotton checks, of all ſorts, from 4*s.* 3*d.* per yard, to 15*s.* cotton Hollands, at 9*s.* per yard, Iriſh, Ruſſia, and home made ſheetings, brown and white osnabrugs, furniture checks of all ſorts, from 7*s.* 6*d.* per yard, to 15*s.* check handkerchiefs, fine printed cotton ditto, plain ſtriped and flowered lawns, long lawns, cambricks, muſlins, pavilion gauzes, diaper and damaſk table cloths, ditto in the piece, plain, flowered, and corded dimities, fine 12 and 13 quarter cotton counterpanes, broad cloths, Yorkſhire ditto, white, blue and green plains, broad cloth and duffil cardinals, plain and flowered ſattin cloaks and hats, ſilk ditto, all of the neweſt faſhion, and of an extraordinary quality, from London; womens quilted coats, bohea, green, ſouchong, and hyſon teas, beſt London porter in barrels.

N. B. A trunk of millinery, to be ſold, under firſt coſt and charges. Engliſh cordage, to be ſold cheap.—A conſiderable allowance will be made to thoſe that buy to ſell again, or to thoſe who buy to the amount of twenty pounds, or upwards.

DANIEL JOHN GREENE,

INTENDING to depart this province, by the firſt of January next, gives this public notice, that he is ready to anſwer any ſuit that may be brought againſt him, and to appear and give bail, to any ſummons that ſhall be iſſued againſt him, in terms of the Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, commonly called the Attachment Act.—All perſons having any demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, in order to be ſettled; and thoſe who are indebted to him, are deſired to make payment by the firſt of December next, or from that day, they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney at law, to be ſued for, without further notice.

To be SOLD by public auction,

On TUESDAY the 10th day of October, inſtant, at the vendue-houſe, in Charles-Town,

EIGHT valuable young NEGROES, viz. —Two wenches uſed to all kind of houſe-work—Two very good boat negroes—Four good oars men, that have been uſed to work at the blackſmith's buſineſs:——Alſo a fine ſix oar canoe, fitted with ſails, awning, &c. Credit will be given to the firſt of March 1770, paying intereſt.

There being an abſolute neceſſity to ſettle the affairs of the ſubſcriber, he deſires all perſons indebted, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands on him, are deſired to call and receive their money.

TUNES TEBOUT.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above negroes, or the canoe, before the day of ſale, may apply as above.

TO BE SOLD, on Tueſday the 24th of October next, at the plantation of the Eſtate of David Kittleband, *deceaſed, on the Cypreſs,*

NINE valuable NEGROES, and ſeven head of CATTLE, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Kittleband. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, all the eſtate of Benjamin Peyton, deceaſed, conſiſting of a ſtock of horſes, cattle, hogs, ſheep, and houſehold furniture. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale.

RICHARD SALTUS, Adminiſtrator.

Charles-Town, September 17, 1769.

WHEREAS my wife MARY-BARBARY-PERONNEAU, has eloped from her huſband: This is to forewarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt contracted by her, and I do forewarn all perſons from harbouring or entertaining her on any account whatever.

CHARLES PERONNEAU.

TO BE SOLD,

And one, two, or three years credit will be given, paying intereſt and giving approved ſecurity,

THE valuable PLANTATION in St. Thomas's parish, on Cooper-River, wherein the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing 1272 acres, between 3 and 400 of which is exceeding good river ſwamp, and marſh tide land, about 100 thereof is already ditched and dammed in, for the whole of which, there is ſufficient conveniences for reſerviors, a good part of the remainder extraordinary good proviſion land.—It may be made one of the pleaſanteſt plantations in the province, there being very high and level land for buildings, from whence there is a proſpect to the front of all the planting land, and a view of at leaſt 20 miles of the river; has ſome convenient old buildings thereon, with a new pounding-machine, that beats four barrels of rice a day, and is 25 miles from Charles-Town.

Two thouſand acres of LAND, on Indian-Field and Fork-Swamps, intirely calculated for a ſaw-mill; as the two ſwamps afford a great body of water, they unite, and come into one ſtream within the tract, may be commanded by a dam of between 80 and 90 yards long; is well timbered with good cypreſs and pine, and the lumber may be rafted from the ſpot.—A mill might be ſet, being one mile from Ediſto or Ponpon rivers; ſome tolerable proviſion land, and upwards of 100 acres of exceeding good rice land, is 10 miles from Four-Hole-Bridge, and 48 from Charles-Town.

Five hundred and ſeventy-five acres of LAND at Salt-catcher, being a fourth-part of a tract granted to Dr. Jacob Martin, eſteemed inferior to none in the province for rice, corn, or indico.

A LOT of LAND in Charles-Town, 33 feet and an half front on Meeting-ſtreet, and 236 feet deep; has a convenient houſe with ſix rooms, and other out-buildings thereon, nearly oppoſite to the White-Meeting, and occupied by Mr. James Andrews.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Meſſrs. HARLESTON & BONNEAU, in Charles-Town, or to the ſubſcriber, in St. Thomas's pariſh.

JAMES AKIN.

N. B. All the LANDS (except 1450 acres on Sampit-Creek, and 300 acres on Foiſſin's-Iſland) belonging to the eſtate of JAMES AKIN, Eſquire, deceaſed, ſometime ſince advertiſed for ſale, by GEORGE SMITH, jun. JAMES and THOMAS AKIN, is now to be ſold, by

JAMES AKIN.
THOMAS AKIN.

For Sale by private Contract,

THE houſe and land, where Mrs. Hyrne now lives, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Queen-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Robert Philp's. The land meaſures in front 31 feet, and in depth 241, or thereabouts, it has all neceſſary and convenient back buildings, with a well of good water, is ſuitable for a large family, the dwelling houſe having ſeven rooms, and a good cellar underneath; the whole of the buildings not quite three years old, and are well finiſhed. The terms of ſale will be made known by applying to Benjamin Huger, Eſq; or

JOSIAH SMITH, jun.

STOLEN,

FROM the ſubſcriber, laſt Saturday night, out of his paſture up the path, a SORREL GELDING, about nine years old, near 14 hands high, with a long mane and tail, his mane has been lately trimmed, a natural pacer, and when he was ſtolen away not in very good caſe.——If any one will bring him to the ſubſcriber, and diſcover the thief, ſo that he may be convicted, a reward of TWO PISTOLES will be given, and all reaſonable charges defrayed.

October 2, 1769. JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. All perſons who have not a proper excuſe, are hereby deſired to take notice, that if they come within the above ſubſcriber's fences, it may be attended with ſuch conſequences as will be very diſagreeable.

TO BE LET, and may be entered on the 12th Inſtant,

A Dwelling Houſe, in Stoll's Alley, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Hext, deceaſed. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Richard Downes, or at ſaid Houſe.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOSEPH MARION, of the province aforeſaid, who is in cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, upon *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, at the ſuit of *John Snow*, having petitioned the honourable the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors; IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid *John Snow*, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned and have notice, to appear at the uſual place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three months after the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted.

JAMES JOHNSTON, D. C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, October 2, 1769.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

September 30, 1769. A mulatto fellow, calls himſelf *Monday*, ſays he belongs to Robert Lewis; he is five feet 5 inches high, marked on his right cheek R, and on his left L, has on a pea jacket, blue breeches, osnabrug ſhirt and trowſers; is the ſame fellow which is advertiſed in Mr. Timothy's paper. Taken up at Mr. M'Gaw's plantation at *Wando*.

October 1, 1769. A negro fellow, of the *Angola* country, calls himſelf *Gilbert*, and ſays his maſter's name is *Gregory*, and lives on *North Ediſto*, near Mr. *Jenkins*'s; he is five feet 5 inches high, much wrinkled in his face, ſeems pretty old; has on an old white negro cloth coat and jacket, osnabrug trowſers, and check ſhirt. Taken up in *Charles-Town*.

RUN-AWAY ſome time in May, 1768, from the ſubſcriber, at Sampitt, a negro fellow, named LEEDS, he is 28 years of age, of a yelloviſh complexion, five feet eight inches high, ſtout and well made, very artful, and ſuppoſed to be harboured about Santee, where he has many relations,——ONE HUNDRED POUNDS currency reward, will be paid by the ſubſcriber to any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to *John Calvert*, or the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, or to the ſubſcriber at Sampitt.——The like ſum to any perſon giving information of his being harboured by a white perſon, or FIFTY POUNDS, if by a negro, on due proof thereof.

6 m. FRANCIS WITHERS.

GOOD PARCHMENT SKINS, and Northward QUILLS, to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

An Evening School,

BY

ALEXANDER ALEXANDER,

WAS OPENED,

On MONDAY *the* 18*th ultimo, at his Houſe on the* BAY, *a few Doors from the Corner of* QUEEN-STREET;

WHERE ARE TAUGHT,

WRITING—vulgar and decimal Arithmetic—Book-Keeping—Algebra—Euclid's Elements—practical Geometry—Trigonometry—Menſuration—Surveying—Gauging, and Navigation; likewiſe the Latin and Greek Languages, Logic and Geography.

☞ Mr. ALEXANDER has Accommodations for a few more young Gentlemen to board and lodge.—He has alſo Room for a few Scholars in his Day-School; where the above Branches, together with Reading, Engliſh Grammar, and the French Language are taught, with all poſſible Care and Expedition.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ſhip LIBERTY, *Captain* LASLEY, *from* BRISTOL,

WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, Briſtol DUFFILS, KERSEYS, SERGES, ſuperfine blue, white, brown, and blue gray BROAD CLOTHS, and a piece of blue and white ditto, bought cheap, and to be ſold accordingly, by THOMAS GADSDEN.

EXCEEDING good Muſcovado SUGAR, and COFFEE in Barrels, Jamaica Rum, in Hhds. and Porter Caſks, fifty Pieces of low priced Iriſh Linens, and three Bales of Duffils and Bed Blankets, at a very low Advance, to be ſold at John Savage, Eſq'rs Store, by

SAVAGE & LEGARE.

A QUANTITY of

NEW CAROLINA FLOUR,

AND

SHIP BREAD in Barrels,

Juſt arrived from CAMDEN, to be ſold by

WILLIAM ANCRUM, and

AARON LOOCOCK.

BAMPFEILD & OWEN,

Have juſt imported in the London, *Captain* Curling, *from* London, *and in the* Liberty, *Capt.* Laſley, *from* Briſtol,

A General ASSORTMENT of GOODS, for the Winter Seaſon, which they will ſell on very reaſonable Terms.

N. B. They have a Parcel of Copper Stills, to be ſold at eight for one.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine KITTY, *Captain* JOHN COLLINS, *from* LIVERPOOL, *and* BARBADOS,

A Quantity of choice BARBADOS RUM, in hogſheads, and a few barrels of SUGAR, to be ſold at the *market prices*.

ALSO,

AN aſſortment of frize, foreſt, duffil coating, and BROAD CLOTHS, ſhalloons, caſimancoes and everlaſtings, Kendal cottons, ſtriped duffils, men and womens caſtor and felt hats, ſtriped worſted caps, men and womens worſted hoſe, white ſewing thread, oznabrugs, low priced Iriſh linens, an aſſortment of hard ware, ſmall iron pots and ſaucepans, felling axes, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d nails, wheel-barrows, lines and twine, and a parcel of beads fit for the African trade.—Which, with the DRY GOODS lately imported in the ſhip *Nancy*, Captain *David Perry*, from LIVERPOOL, are to be ſold at *eight and an half* for *one*, by HEAD & GIBALL.

☞ Who have a few CHEESE to diſpoſe of.

WILLIAM & JAMES CARSAN,

Are removed to the ſtore lately poſſeſſed by Meſſrs. EDWARD JONES, & Co. *next to Meſſrs.* ISAAC MOTTE, & Co. *on the Bay,*

AND HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the London, *Captain* Curling, *from* LONDON,

A Large aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which, with white and coloured plains, duffils, ſail cloth, whips, window and flint glaſs, blue and brown landſcape coloured and enamelled tiles, and various other articles, lately imported in the *Live-Oak*, Captain *Lundberry*, and *Liberty*, Captain *Laſley*, from BRISTOL, will be ſold by them on the uſual terms.

A Perſon fit for a Waiter at a Tavern, may hear of a Place, where great Encouragement will be given, by applying to the Printer.

St. Stephen's, September 19, 1769.

THE following ſtrayed creatures have been tolled by ſundry perſons, viz.

A black horſe, thirteen hands high, with a ſhort dock, has a white ſpot on his noſe, branded on the near ſhoulder thus 6, on the off ſhoulder HH in one, and on the off buttock ſomething like ᗡ.

Two dun ſteers, five or ſix years old; one branded ST, marked in one year with a fork, and in the other 5: The other branded W, marked in one ear with an up and under keel and ſlit, the other ear with an up keel and ſlit.

A bright bay horſe, thirteen hands high, eight years old, branded on the near ſhoulder with a fleur-de-luce and a ſtroke at the top, and on the off thigh like S C upſide down.

A brown bay horſe, about fourteen hands high, branded on each buttock S, and on the off ſhoulder T, about eight or nine years old.

The owners muſt apply and prove their property before

CHARLES CANTEY.

Charles-Town, September 23, 1769.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, on Monday the 18th inſtant, a negro wench, of the Eboe country, named SUE, about 25 years old, five feet high, has a remarkable ſcar on her head, and lately belonged to Mr. Richard Poſſeth, of Georgia. Had on when ſhe went away, a blue negro cloth petticoat, oznabrug ſhift, and check apron. Whoever takes up the ſaid wench, and delivers her to me in Union-ſtreet, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive Five Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by JOSHUA BEARD.

N. B. All perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or entertaining her, and all maſters of veſſels from carrying her off the province, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril.

GEORGE ANCRUM, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the London, *Capt.* Curling, *from*

LONDON,

A very large and valuable Aſſortment of GOODS, conſiſting, amongſt many other Articles, of the following, viz.

CROWLEY's beſt broad hoes, felling axes, and all other kinds of plantation tools; 200 pieces of well bought Iriſh linens, oznabrug, gurlix, dowlas, London duffils, blankets of an extraordinary quality, ſeveral pieces of very faſhionable broad cloths, ladies faſhionable ſilk ſhoes, Hoſe's beſt ſtuff ditto, and a great variety of new ſilks, neat chints and cottons, book muſlins, and gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, damaſk and diaper table-cloths, complete ſetts of tea napkins, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, cambricks, lawns, and muſlins, ſtationary, hoſiery, bohea and fine hyſon tea, ſpices, loaf ſugar, double refined ditto, raiſins, currants, almonds, olives, walnuts, capers, and other pickles, London porter, in caſks and hampers, and a great variety of other articles, are to be ſold, at their ſtore in Broad-Street. A conſiderable allowance will be made to wholeſale purchaſers, ſhopkeepers, and others, who buy largely.

N. B. A very handſome riding chair, to be ſold for caſh, at firſt coſt and charges.

Juſt imported in the Ships Mermaid *and* London, *from*

LONDON,

A Large quantity of blue and white NEGRO CLOTH, with London DUFFILS, at 35l. the piece, ſtripe flannels, cotton ſtripes, yarn hoſe, woollen rugs, a few pieces of Yorkſhire PLAINS, at 20*ſ.* 4*d.* a very great variety of ſtuffs for houſe negroes gowns, at 11l. the piece, containing 30 yards, low priced flat linens, a well purchaſed lot of gulix Hollands, and a very great choice of dark ground printed cottons, with many other articles, bought on the very beſt terms, from the manufacturers with caſh, and will be ſold proportionably cheap, at JOHN DAVIES's ſtore, in Bedon's Alley.

PETER LEGER, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the London, *Captain* Curling, *from* LONDON, *an Aſſortment of* European *and* Eaſt-India GOODS; *which, with their other Stock lately imported, they will ſell on the ſame reaſonable Terms, as they have hitherto done, amongſt thoſe at preſent imported, are,*

FASHIONABLE broad cloths, with trimmings, &c. plain and ſtriped camblets and tobines, tobine ſattinet, ſeveral rich brocades, black ſattins, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, ladies neat riding hats, with gold bands, buttons, loops, and feathers, ladies ſattin, Perſian, and ſtuff quilted petticoats, ſattin and mode cardinals, ditto faſhionable hats and bonnets, ſcarlet cloth cloaks and cardinals, India chints, plain and bordered, Child's huſſar caps and feathers, mens beſt beaver hats, boys ditto, with gold button and loop, men, women, boys and girls worſted hoſe, mens duffil and fearnought great coats, mens Whitney and Bath ſurtouts, mens fearnought jackets, &c. ſetts of breakfaſt china, china mugs, cream coloured plates, neat flower baſkets, lined with tin, painted floor cloths of different ſizes, ſhaving powder in boxes, beaume de vie from the original hand, olives, red cabbage, walnuts, ketchup, raiſins, currants, prunes, and almonds in the ſhell, neat grates, with fenders, plated Pelham and ſnaffle bitts, chair harneſs, plated chariot ſaddles, deep rim, iron wire, raying, rice and flour ſieves, iron bound, beſt Oroneko TOBACCO in boxes of 6 lb. with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

LARGE SCOTCH COALS, Bell's Ale, Porter in Caſks and Bottles, Barley, an Aſſortment of Stone-Ware, Carpets, Writing Paper, a few well choſen Books, and ſundry other Articles, juſt arrived from LEITH, and to be ſold Cheap, at a Store on Mr. Burn's new Wharf, by

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Sloop PROVIDENCE, WILLIAM CHACE, *Maſter, from* RHODE-ISLAND, *and to be SOLD by ſaid Maſter, at a Store on Col.* Beale's *Wharf.*

CHOICE APPLES—POTATOES—BEATS—CRAMBERRIES—ONIONS, &c.

☞ The ſaid SLOOP is for SALE, ſhe is a new Veſſel, double decked, burthen 70 Tons, and a good ſailer.——If not ſold, ſhe will take a Freight for any of the WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

ANY Perſons willing to undertake the Repairs of the Roads, in the Pariſh of St. Philip, are deſired to apply to

BENJAMIN SMITH,
GEORGE SAXBY,
PETER MANIGAULT, or
DANIEL CANNON.

George-Town, Auguſt 30, 1769.

THE ſubſcribers, Collectors of the POOR TAX, for the pariſh of *Prince-George*, GIVE THIS LAST NOTICE, to all perſons (non-reſidents as well as reſidents) poſſeſſed of taxables in ſaid pariſh, that they are aſſeſſed at the following rates, for the ſupport of the poor of ſaid pariſh, for the year ending Eaſter, 1769, viz. Three ſhillings per head for ſlaves, three ſhillings per 100 acres for land, one ſhilling and ſix-pence per 100l. value for money at intereſt, town lots, ſtock in trade, annuities, profeſſion, &c. which they are deſired to pay to one of us, or to Meſſieurs WRAGG & SMITH, Merchants, in George-Town, by the firſt day of October next, after which day executions will be granted againſt all defaulters.

THOMAS HENNING.
PETER HORRY.

AS the co-partnerſhip of WILLIAMS and PROCTER is diſſolved, the Subſcriber takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has removed to a commodious houſe in Elliott-ſtreet, next door to Mr. James Fowler, merchant; where he intends carrying on the Taylors buſineſs, in all its branches, as uſual; and will be much obliged to all thoſe who pleaſe to employ him, as they may depend on having their work done in the compleateſt manner, and not inferior to any in America, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM PROCTER.

N. B. Ladies riding dreſſes made in the neateſt manner, and in the genteeleſt taſte. Two very airy and pleaſant rooms on the firſt floor to let, likewiſe a front cellar.

THE bond and other creditors of the late John Barton, deceaſed, of Saltketchers, are deſired to ſend in a ſtate of their reſpective debts by the 10th of October next, that a dividend may then be made of the monies ariſing from the ſale of part of the deceaſed's effects; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to make payment by the above time, to

PETER COUSTIELL, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD or LEASED,

In SMALL TRACTS, and on reaſonable Terms,

TWO baronies of LAND, one on the head of Black-River, the other on the north ſide of Pedee-River, adjoining to Catfiſh-Creek, both in Craven County, the property of NICHOLAS LINWOOD, and WILLIAM BAKER, Eſq'rs, of London. The aforeſaid baronies contain large tracts of exceeding fine oak and hickory ſwamp, and marſh lands, extremely proper for the culture of rice, corn, indico, wheat, hemp, and every other article to which the climate is adapted. The plats may be ſeen in the hands of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Deputy-Surveyor. AND WHEREAS little regard has been paid by the treſpaſſers on the Black-River barony, to our former advertiſement, requeſting either removal from the ſaid land, or the immediate purchaſe of the ſame: We now, for the laſt time, inform all perſons concerned, both on the Black-River and Pedee baronies, that unleſs they remove from, or obtain a title to, their ſeveral poſſeſſions, either by purchaſe or leaſe, from us, on or before the firſt day of December next, action at law will be then commenced againſt them.—And, leſt it ſhould be imagined, that circumſtances favourable to them, have hitherto prevented us from purſuing compulſive meaſures, according to our former notice, we think it proper to inform them, that the death of Mr. FISHER, one of the propietors, and the neceſſity of a renewal of letters of attorney, were the only obſtacles to the enforcement of our former reſolutions, which letters of attorney are now tranſmitted to us.

ALSO,

A Part of the barony in Granville County, known by the name of Jaſper's barony, adjoining lands of Col. Heyward, and other ſettlements on the Euhaws.—The plat is to be ſeen in the hands of Mr. WILLIAM MAINE. Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchaſer paying intereſt, from the day of ſale, and giving approved ſecurity.

tbctf. PAUL TRAPIER, DAVID DEAS, JOHN DEAS. } Attornies for *Nicholas Linwood*, and *William Baker*, Eſquires.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE SEAMAN, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay off their reſpective debts immediately; and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted, are deſired to give in their accounts properly atteſted, that we may be enabled to cloſe the affairs thereof, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

tbctf. JAMES LENNOX, DAVID DEAS, WILLIAM LENNOX, JOHN DEAS. } Executors.

To be SOLD on Thurſday the 26*th of October next, at the vendue-houſe, in Charles-Town,*

TWO NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN MACAY, deceaſed, together with ſome HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, &c. &c. All perſons anywiſe indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment of the ſame; and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to

WILLIAM MAWBENEY, Executor.

FOUND by a Negro Boy, a Paper Bill, of the Currency of this Province; the Perſon who loſt it, may have it again, of P. MANIGAULT.

WILLIAM LOOCOCK,

Has imported in the laſt veſſels from LONDON,

A Compleat and general aſſortment of chymical, galenical preparations and drugs, with almoſt every family medicine now in uſe, among which are, the famous eſſence of JOHNSOM or TURPETH ROOT, being a native of the remote parts of this province, and which is the moſt certain, eaſy and effectual medicine ever found in all venereal caſes. Fifteen drops being taken morning and evening, in a glaſs of water or any thing convenient, will moſt effectually rout that diſorder in a few days, and never leave any gleet or weeping after it, which is too often the caſe: It is likewiſe a moſt effectual medicine in all rhumatic complaints, leproſy, ſcurvy, old ſores or ulcers, nay even in all cronical diſorders; it will cure the yaws effectually in a few days; and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms at his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, in Broad-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD, and may be entered upon immediately,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, on the Saltketchers, containing 430 acres, good for corn, rice or indico, and not above five miles from a very good landing. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land, may treat with the ſubſcriber on Horſe-Savannah.

JAMES MILES.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN JACKSON, of the province aforeſaid, who is in cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, at the ſuit of *Henry Reeves* and *Robert Cochran*, having petitioned the honourable the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid *Henry Reeves* and *Robert Cochran*, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is anywiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned and have notice, to appear at the uſual place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three months after the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted.

JAMES JOHNSTON, D. C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 31, 1769.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

ELIZABETH CARNE, of the province aforeſaid, who is in cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, at the ſuit of *John Gaſſer*, having petitioned the honourable the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, that ſhe may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid *John Gaſſer*, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is anywiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned and have notice, to appear at the uſual place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three months after the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of her petition granted.

JAMES JOHNSTON, D. C. C. P.

Pleas Office, Sept. 18, 1769.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-Street; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.

SUPPLEMENT to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1769. No. 200. [Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.]

tter of Dindimus, Chief of the Brachmans, to Alexander the Great, when he invaded India.

ALEXANDER, the deſire which you ſhew to be made acquainted with wiſdom, makes me believe that you might already be ranked among the Sages. Nothing prevents my regarding you as ſuch, but ur immoderate ambition to ſubject under your feet all the man race, and extend your command over the univerſe. he true philoſophy teaches us to ſubmit, and receive the w without repining: But your character, and ambitious art, place invincible obſtacles in your way. You deſire I ould inſtruct you in our manners, and in our cuſtoms; I rdly dare undertake it, becauſe I am ſenſible eloquence is t my talent; and that the continual hurry and exerciſe of ms will not give you leiſure to hear me. I cannot, in the ean time, diſengage myſelf from the taſk, ſince you deand it of me: But expect not that I ſhall flatter you; truth our guide, and we know not what it is to wear a diſguiſe. The life of the Brachmans is as pure as it is ſimple. eaſure, the great ſeducer of the reſt of mankind, has no arms for us; our deſires are under the direction of reaſon; nſtantly reſigned to whatever befalls, no murmurs perſpire rough our lips, even under the ſevereſt misfortunes. Infferent as to food, delicacy is only known among us by its me; nothing is ſeen upon our tables but herbs and vegebles, which the earth produces of itſelf without any care labour; thus we know nothing of diſeaſes but what we rn from the complaints and experience of others. The re pleaſure which we enjoy is only interrupted by their oans.

Equality places us all in independence; it baniſhes from ongſt us envy, jealouſy, ambition, and hatred. We ve no tribunals, becauſe we do nothing which deſerves prehenſion; and the juſtice in which we live has not yet ven riſe to the eſtabliſhment of the ſevere laws by which e is puniſhed amongſt the reſt of mankind. We are n afraid that, by introducing them, they ſhould give th to the thoughts of that evil which they prohibit. Our y law is, not to violate that of nature. Thus ſhunning manner of reproach, we are not under any neceſſity to don others in the hopes we may be intitled to a mutual dulgence. Much leſs do we purchaſe pardon or impunity the force of money; ſuch an act of grace, granted thro' arice, renders the judge more culpable than the criminal. Amongſt us idleneſs is ſeverely puniſhed; we dread voptuouſneſs as the ſcource of all frailty. We love labour, it exerciſes our bodies, and we deteſt the man who is a ve to his luſts. Our buſineſs has no other object but to ocure us neceſſaries; we abhor every other view, and we ok upon it as the original of all evil. No land-marks or undaries are to be ſeen in our fields for the diſtinction of operty; we are convinced that is an uſurpation contrary to ture; every one takes what he pleaſes of the products of e earth. We ſuffer the birds to fly unmoleſted, the beaſts range the fields, and the fiſh to ſwim in the boſom of the ters. We poſſeſs all that we can deſire, becauſe we deſire thing beyond what is neceſſary. We dread nothing ſo uch as that inſatiable deſire to acquire property, which ves riſe to a thouſand cravings in the heart of man, and makes him poorer from day to day, in proportion to the ncreaſe of his riches.

The ſun warms us; the rain and dew cools us; the rivers uench our thirſt; the herbs and roots nouriſh us; the earth ffords us a bed; anxious cares interrupt not our repoſe; independence delivers us from fear and all kinds of ſubjection; nd we look upon one another as brothers, whom nature as rendered equal, and as the children of one Supreme God, our common father, who ought to make us partakers f the ſame inheritance.

We know not what it is to hew down foreſts, or to cut ocks in pieces, in order to build houſes; nature has formed ves for that purpoſe. There we fear neither the wind nor e rain, heat nor cold, nor the inclemency of the weather. Theſe natural abodes ſerve us for retreats during life, and r ſepulchres after death. We baniſh from our dreſs every ng that has the leaſt appearance of luxury and effeminacy; leaves, or the bark of trees, ſerve to conceal that which ency forbids us to diſcover. Our women are not ſuffered deck themſelves out as others are; and even ſhould we nt them that liberty, they have other principles, being ſuaded that a vain and pompous attire is more cumberſome n becoming, and that all the art in the world gives no w value to beauty, as it takes nothing from deformity. o many cares then become either ſuperfluous, becauſe they rect no defects; or criminal, becauſe they aim at mend- the work of the Creator. Such as our women are, they ve all our love; and ſuch crimes as inceſt, adultery, and er impurities, which diſhonour nature, and violate the ajugal union, are never ſo much as named among us.

Our ſociety is the kingdom of gentleneſs and peace. The ught of homicide alone fills us with horror; we never itate foreigners; we know not how to manage arms; it is tleneſs, and not force, which preſerves an union between and our neighbours. Fortune is our only enemy; we have ly her to combat; but, for the moſt part, ſhe ſees the blows ich ſhe aims againſt us fall harmleſs to the ground. Careful do nothing againſt the Deſtinies, they ſeldom give us ſubt of complaint. Death alone chagrins us, when he comes fore the natural decay of old age; in that caſe the father companies not the funeral obſequies of his ſon. At whatr time we may be carried off, we erect no ſuperb monunts, which ſeem to inſult the humble condition of the mes. What can be more moving, or more ſhocking, to man nature, than the unhappy wrecks of a diſfigured dy, the deſtruction of which we compleat by the flames, t it may not defile the earth!

Be not offended if I compare theſe out-lines of our picture th thoſe which compoſe yours. With what devaſtations ve you not already laid waſte the univerſe? Eager in the urſuit of riches and ambition, what oceans of blood have u not ſhed by your own hands, or thoſe of others? You viſh the children from their fathers; you deprive them of eir rites of ſepulcure; you violate the tombs; you run ith impetuoſity towards that quarter where the ſun riſes, as you could ſtop its courſe with your hand. You overturn rones; you drag captive kings in chains to adorn your iumphs. Of free citizens you make ſlaves, and, by the me caprice, ſet ſlaves at liberty. You fancy that you conquer cities when you bribe their governors. No doubt you flatter yourſelf that you ſhall corrupt in the ſame manner the guardian, and then the god of the infernal regions.

I ſet your picture no longer before your eyes, that I may ntinue my taſk of inſtructing you in our manners. We e entirely unacquainted with thoſe tumultuous aſſemblies, thoſe games and ſhows which are your delight. To what purpoſe would your comedians ſerve, in the midſt of a peo- le who entertain a ſovereign contempt for their profeſſion, ſubject nothing which can be turned into ridicule? No

ſcenes of cruelty paſs among us proper to furniſh matter for your tragedies. The Brachmans would be moved to indignation if they ſaw the youth expoſed to wild beaſts, or ſtrong and robuſt men attack, beat, and knock one another on the head in cold blood. The Heavens ſupply us with our favourite ſpectacle; we admire with joy their order, their œconomy, regularity, and motion; we are tranſported when we behold the ſun flying in his purple car, ſpreading through every region his beaming rays of light, and returning every year to the place from whence he departed. From the Heavens we paſs to the view of nature whoſe works appear to us equally beautiful, admirable, and incomprehenſible. The ſinging of the birds, the fountains, a flower, the ſtalk of an herb, raviſh us, and afford us an inexhauſtible fund of reflection.

Contented with the natural growth of our own country, we wander not elſewhere in ſearch of the different rarities which an unknown ſky and climate produce. Nothing affects us but that which is convenient for us. We deſpiſe the flowers of your eloquence, and we condemn it as a pernicious art, only made uſe of to give falſhood the appearance of truth, to ſcreen villainy, to accuſe innocence, and ſometimes to juſtify parricide. All our eloquence conſiſts in being ſincere, and adhering ſtrictly to the truth.

This is an abridgment of our manners, and here followeth the articles of our belief. The Brachmans hold it as a maxim never to defile their ſacrifices with blood, by ſlaughtering innocent victims; they adorn not their temples with gold or ſilver, or the ſplendor of precious ſtones. They think it would be inſulting the Deity, ſhould they attempt to give him that which he does not want; or to ſhew themſelves as powerful as he, in oſtentatiouſly diſplaying all the riches which he could have. God requirs that we ſhould honour him with a pure, and not a bloody, worſhip; and to be rendered propitious by the prayers and humiliations of men. He is that word itſelf, by which he has created the viſible world, by which he preſerves it, governs it, and keeps it in being. He is a pure ſpirit, and conſequently requires nothing but the offering of our good works, of our virtues, and virtuous actions.

After this declaration of our religion, compare it with your own, or, at leaſt, ſuffer me to do it. I cannot indure that blindneſs you are involved in, which prevents you from acknowledging that your origin proceeds from Heaven, and unites you intimately with the Supreme Being. You can ſee no greatneſs but in being deſcended from an illuſtrious race; you degrade the nobleneſs of your firſt birth, and refer every thing to the fleſh; in that you fix your whole delight. You cheriſh it with the utmoſt care; you pamper it, and love nothing but it; and, what is ſtill a greater crime, you think it worthy of being offered up in ſacrifice to the immortal mind. You know not that God who is, and you adore an infinite number of others who are not. You place ſome in Heaven, to whom you aſcribe the care of preſiding over different parts of the body. Minerva reſides in the brain, as in the ſeat of Wiſdom; Juno reſtrains the impetuous motions of the heart; Mercury, your god of eloquence, reſides upon your lips; Hercules communicates ſtrength to your limbs; Cupid inſpires you with ſentiments of tenderneſs; Bacchus gives you taſte; Ceres digeſts your aliments; Venus procures fertility; Jupiter opens the organs of reſpiration; and Apollo, ſo renowned for his addreſs, guides your fingers upon inſtruments of muſic, and in performing curious pieces of workmanſhip.

What divinities are theſe, whoſe power is confined within ſuch narrow bounds, and who either cannot, or will not, undertake their mutual functions! Their oppoſition diſplays itſelf even in the worſhip which you render them. A bull muſt be offered to Jupiter, a peacock to Juno, a wild-boar to Mars, a he-goat to Bacchus, a ſwan to Apollo, a dove to Venus, an owl to Minerva, cakes to Ceres, and honey to Mercury. Hercules requires branches of poplar upon his ſtatues and altars, and Cupid loves nothing but roſes. You cannot alter that order without incurring their diſpleaſure. Behold again the oppoſition of their characters; they ſeem to be leagued together to torment you. One calls you to war, another to pleaſure; this to the cares of traffick, and that to good cheer. All of them enjoin you that which they love themſelves; they invite you to it, they preſs you, they ſolicit you, and leave you no reſt till you have obliged them. Are theſe the gods who ought to procure happineſs to human nature? Confeſs the truth, they are only your paſſions which you have deified.

You will be ſenſible of this yourſelves, in thoſe divinities with which you have filled the infernal regions. It is eaſy to point out your own crimes under theſe dignified ſymbols. The furies are only your own impure thoughts; Tiſiphone, the ſtings of a guilty conſcience; Tantalous, your inſatiable cupidity. Cerberus expreſſes the puniſhment of gluttony; the Hydra, your vices, which ſpring up freſh every inſtant; the head of the viper, your enormous crimes; Pluto himſelf, in falling from Heaven, teaches you, that, like him, you have degenerated in forgetting the only Being from whom you derive your exiſtence. Unhappy people! whoſe religion conſtitutes your crime in life, and your puniſhment after death.

THE Members of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, are deſired to attend at the *Quarterly Meeting* of the ſaid Society, to be held at the Houſe of Mr. Eliſha Poinſett, in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 3d Day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to conſider and determine on the Expediency of ſelling Part of their Land in Anſonſborough.

By Order of the Society,
Auguſt 15, 1769. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Clerk.

DAWSON & WALTER,
Have juſt imported in the PORTLAND, *Captain* WILSON, *from* LONDON;
A LARGE and GENERAL
ASSORTMENT of GOODS,
For the WINTER SEASON.

☞ They have a neat four-ſtop CHAMBER ORGAN to diſpoſe of.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, to be LENT at Intereſt, on good Perſonal Security. Enquire of the Printer.

EDWARD JOYCE's famous AMERICAN BALSAM, which has proved ſerviceable in moſt of the Diſorders mentioned in the Directions, is to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.

FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, are deſired to attend a QUARTERLY MEETING of ſaid Society, on Wedneſday the 11th Day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *William Holliday*, on the Bay.

By Order of the Preſident,
Sept. 11, 1769. JOHN KESSON, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,
CHOICE PHILADELPHIA
HAMS
By WILLIAM BANBURY.

RUN-AWAY ſome time in May laſt, a negro fellow, named CYRUS, formerly the property of Meſſrs. Shirley & Martin, and lately of Mr. William Riddle, in Charles-Town, but now the ſubſcriber's; he is well known in Charles-Town and at Cainhoy, and has by his former offences rendered himſelf very remarkable, having his ears cut off. Any perſon that will deliver him to the warden of the workhouſe in Charles-Town, or to me at Santee, ſhall receive FIFTEEN POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges.

THOMAS SUMTER.

A Bright Bay Gelding, full 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder S, on the mounting Buttock W, and on the off Shoulder ſome Thing like a Diamond with a z in the Middle. The Owner muſt prove his Property before JOHN JOOR.

Pedee, September 5, 1769.

JOHN KEEL, informs me of a white gelding, thirteen hands high, ſeven years old, branded on the off cheek 3, trots and paces a little. The owner may prove his property before PETER SIMONS.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in July laſt, a negro fellow, named CYRUS, of the Guinea country, can ſpeak but little Engliſh; he is ſix feet high or upwards, with filed teeth, had on when he went away, a crocus frock and ſhort trowſers. Whoever will deliver him to me, or the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, from

ELIAS BALL, of Hyde-Park.

ROBERT DILLON,

INTENDING to decline his Buſineſs, and remove into the Country in a few Months, hereby gives Notice, to all thoſe indebted to him, forthwith to pay their reſpective Debts, as he is determined to put every Account in ſuit, which ſhall remain unpaid the firſt of January next.

Great Part of his Houſhold Furniture, Negroes, &c. will (if an earlier Opportunity by private Contract, does not prevent) be expoſed at public Sale, on the third Day of April next.

Any Perſons inclinable to take the Houſe from that Time, are deſired to treat as above.

N. B. Exceeding good ARRACK, to be ſold cheap, by the Dozen.

STOLEN in the night of Tueſday the 12th Inſtant, from the Bay, oppoſite my houſe, in Chriſt-Church Pariſh, a Canoe, about ſixteen or ſeventeen feet long, rows with four oars, painted yellow inſide and out, except the flat of the bottom, which was lately payed with turpentine. Twenty Shillings reward will be paid upon delivery of ſaid canoe, by

Sep. 18, 1769. JOHN POAUG.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 27th of *Auguſt* laſt, three NEGRO fellows, named ABRAHAM, STEPHEN, and NEPTUNE. Abraham is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black complexion, well made, about thirty-five years of age. Stephen is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, twenty years of age, has a ſcar on his ſide. Neptune is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 20 years of age, black complexion, a ſlim fellow, had on when they went away white negro cloth jackets and breeches, branded on the back of their jackets W O, with blue negro cloth. Whoever delivers ſaid fellows to the ſubſcriber at the Round O, or to Mr. Moſes Darquier, in Jackſonſburgh, ſhall receive two dollars reward for each.

WILLIAM OSWALD.

JOHN BRAUND, & Co.

DESIRES all Perſons whatever who have any Demands againſt them, to ſend in their Accounts to JOHN MARLEY, in order to be ſettled, in whoſe Hands the Books of Accounts, &c. ſince the 1ſt of January, 1766, to the 1ſt of January, 1769, are lodged; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Co-partnerſhip, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to the ſaid JOHN MARLEY.

JOHN BRAUND,
MICHAEL KALTEISEN.

N. B. They requeſt all Perſons whatever not to pay any Money on their Account to any of their Carters. 6w.

WILLIAM BAKER,

Has juſt imported in the Ship Live-Oak, Andrew Lundberry, *Maſter, from* BRISTOL, *and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, at his Store the Corner of* Church *and* Tradd-Street;

THREE, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, 24 & 30d Nails, 20d flooring Brads, ſocket Spades, Iron Wedges, German Steel, Iron Pots, from one to twenty-five Gallons, Rice Sickles, Shot of all Sizes, ſplit Peaſe in Jugs, &c.

N. B. A Cheſt of exceeding fine Hyſon Tea, at £.6 per lb. and a few flock Mattraſſes, to be ſold at 9 for 1.

BREW-HOUSE.

ALE, Table and Ship BEER, delivered to any Part of the Town, in any Quantity not under five Gallons, at the uſual Prices, by JOHN CALVERT, & Co.

YEST for baking, and GRAINS good for Cows and Horſes.

ALL Kinds of Blanks uſed in this Province, and good Writing Paper, to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet.
A New CATECHISM for CHILDREN.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS,

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Portland, *Captain* Wilson, *from* LONDON,

WHITE, green, blue and brown PLAINS, blankets, perſians, taffaties, ducapes, luteſtrings, black and flowered ſatins, ribbons, Engliſh chints, India ditto with and without borders, Iriſh linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting ditto, Turkey figs, diſtilled vinegar for pickles, perfumery, ſilver thimbles, ſmoak-jacks, men and womens ſaddle-trees, London port wine, arrack, porter, green Windſor chairs, 50 ſtand of arms with bayonets, ſilver plated tankards, new-faſhioned bottle-ſtands, gun-chargers, very uſeful in deer hunting, gun-rings, which prevents negroes from making uſe of their maſter's fire arms, aquabuſade, very fine for healing green wounds, cheap ſtuff for negro wenches gowns, black and green hair ſhag, Marſeilles quilting for ladies petti-coats, ditto bed quilts, India ribbons, battle gun-powder, marble ſlabs, japaned tea tables, ditto tea cheſts, glaſs pyramids from 10l. to 33l. marble mortars and peſtles, black ſea-thers for ladies riding hats, field quilts, ravens duck, with a general aſſortment of other European and Eaſt-India goods, to be ſold very cheap at their ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.——Alſo Cordage at 7l. per hundred, caſh, by the coil, MANNA in boxes, very cheap, a handſome new PHÆTON.

Ell-wide muſlins, at 30s. per yard, caſh, by the piece.—Eight day clocks, to be ſold cheap for caſh.

PHILIP HAWKINS, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the Liberty, *Captain* Laſley,

A Large aſſortment of WHITE and BLUE PLAINS, ſome of which are of an extraordinary quality, white and ſtriped flannels, 6-4 white Bath coating, which, with Briſtol and London duffils, bed blankets, men and womens yarn and coarſe worſted hoſe, a large aſſortment of linen-drapery and hardware, all lately imported, will be ſold cheap at their ſtore in Tradd-Street, lately poſſeſſed by John Edwards, and Co. Alſo a parcel of very good negro ſhoes, made in this province, 17s. 6d a pair, a ſmall quantity of anchors and graplings, £.15, per 100 lb. and a freſh ſupply of nails, at the following prices, viz. 4d, 16s 3d m. 6d, 23s. 9d m. 10d, 36s 3d m. and 20d, 55s m.

THOMAS WALTER,

Has juſt imported in the Portland, Wilſon, *the* Mermaid, Ball, *and other late veſſels from* London, Briſtol, &c.

A compleat Aſſortment of GOODS,

Proper for the preſent and approaching SEASON, Among which are,

A Large quantity of Iriſh linens, ten per *cent* at leaſt cheaper than uſual, beautiful patterns of cottons and calicoes, worked lawn aprons and handkerchiefs, plain and flowered gauze, remarkably cheap, handſome bed patterns, Engliſh and India perſians, French trimmings, cloaks, capuchins, Ruſſel petticoats, jacconet and clear muſlins, axes, at 10l. per doz. rice ſickles, 42s. 6d. per doz. Muſcovado ſugar, 12l. 10s. per cwt. fine old Jamaica rum, wine, ſalt, &c.

At STOTT's Mancheſter Ware-Houſe,

In BEADON's-ALLEY,

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Portland, *Captain* Wilſon, *from* LONDON, *and the* Polly, *Captain* Minſhall, *from* LIVERPOOL,

A Large aſſortment of Yorkſhire PLAINS, with ſuitable trimmings, printed Mancheſter cottons of various ſorts, white flannels, bed blankets, Iriſh linens, ſheeting linen, great variety of plain and figured faſhionable ribbons, ſilk ferrets, knee-garters, white fringe, tapes, threads, worſted bindings and garters of all ſorts, check handkerchiefs, white counterpanes, quilted commodes for ladies toilets, cradle quilts and petticoats, flowered lawns and cambricks, half-yard and yard-wide plain and flowered dimities, black jennets, felt and caſtor hats, bed bunts, checks, ſtriped hollands, and cotton gowns.—Their goods being purchaſed by Mr. *Robert Stott* of the manufacturers, on the beſt terms, will enable them to ſell this importation *conſiderably cheap*, for CASH.

☞ They expect in the firſt veſſels from London, a compleat aſſortment of different kinds of worſted ſtuffs for gowns, ſtriped flannels, woollen and worſted hoſe.

JOHN SCOTT,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip LIBERTY, *Captain* LASLEY, *from* BRISTOL,

WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, Iriſh linens, ſheeting ditto, iron pots, ſtone jugs, and frying pans, to be ſold cheap at his ſtore on the Bay.

DAWSON & WALTER,

ACQUAINT their Friends, that by the *Liberty*, Capt. *Laſley*, from BRISTOL, their Negro Cloth is now arrived, conſiſting of a very large quantity, both white and coloured, ſome of each are of an extra quality, alſo duffils, fine bed blankets, flannels and lindſeys, nails of all kinds, paints, ſhot, Dorcheſter beer and ale, cyder, &c. Which, with their importation by the *Portland*, has furniſhed them a very large and good aſſortment, which they will ſell as uſual, on reaſonable terms. 6 w.

DOWNES, JONES, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the Portland, *Captain* Wilſon, *from* LONDON,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS, proper for the Winter SEASON, and in the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol, WHITE, BLUE, and GREEN PLAINS, which are to be ſold cheap, at their Store in *Tradd-Street*, and at *Bacot's* Bridge.

N. B. A Tub of fine HYSON TEA, to be ſold at 5l. 10s. by taking two or three pounds at a time.

For SALE, by private contract,

A Very valuable tract of about 400 acres of LAND, in St. James's pariſh, Gooſe Creek, bounding ſouthward on land of Mr. John Fulmer, weſtward and northward on land of Mr. Peter Bacot, eaſtward on land of William Haggatt, Eſq; hath full 80 acres of good cypreſs ſwamp, the other part is good corn and indico land, and is well timbered, lies within three or four miles of two landings, Gooſe-Creek bridge and Dorcheſter, and not more than 18 miles from Charles-Town. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply in Charles-Town, to GEORGE PARKER.

TO BE SOLD by public outcry, on Wedneſday the 11th Day of October next, at twelve at noon, on the ſpot,

PART of a lot in Charles-Town, No. 80, containing in front on Pinckney-ſtreet, forty feet, and in depth from north to ſouth ſeventy-five feet, on which are two tenements, with kitchens and other conveniences, one whereof occupied by Mr. *Turpin*, at the yearly rent of 24l. the other by Mr. *Breſlit*, at 22l.

The premiſes are ſold by virtue of a mortgage, and the conditions of the ſale is caſh. The titles may be ſeen by enquiring of ROBERT WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,

Either for Caſh or Credit, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 1647 acres, in *Kingſton* townſhip, on *Waccamaw* river, about four miles from *Kingſton* landing; within which tract there is a conſiderable tupelo ſwamp, with flat and pine lands, the pine timber thereon is not inferior to any in the province. Any perſon willing to purchaſe, may treat with ATKINS and WESTON, in Charles-Town, or GEORGE MULLINS, at *Stono*.

N. B. Any perſon having a tract of land to the ſouthward, and willing to exchange it for the above, may apply to ſaid *George Mullins*.

To be SOLD, by public outcry, on Tueſday the 17th day of October enſuing, at the plantation of the late Mr. Anthony Mathewes, *deceaſed, on John's-Iſland,*

PART of the PERSONAL ESTATE of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of ſome houſhold furniture, a good boat, with ſails, about thirty head of black cattle, ſome horſes, mares, &c. &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by ROBERT RANDALL, Executor.
MARY MATHEWES, Executrix.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSTON, of Charles-Town, for three hundred and fifty pounds, dated 16th of May, payable by the firſt of January 1770, for a negro wench ſold me by Captain *George Dick*, for a good houſe wench and ſeamſtreſs, and warranted to be ſound; ſhe can neither waſh, iron, cook or ſew, and has the yaws: This is to forwarn any one from taking an aſſignment of the bond, as I am determined not to pay, except the law obliges me.—I would have advertiſed much ſooner, but Capt. *George Dick* told me from time to time, that he would give me her character in writing, ſigned by Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSTON.

Auguſt 27, 1769. HENRY FUTHEY.

GIDEON DUPONT, jun.

HAVING removed to Charles-Town, will undertake to ſell the COUNTRY PRODUCE, on the USUAL COMMISSION, and hopes to give Satisfaction to thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him.

WANTED,

THIRTY prime young Country born and WELL SEASONED FIELD NEGROES. Any Perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, who will ſend his Terms to the Printer, if they are agreeable, may meet with a Purchaſer.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately,

FOUR genteel Rooms, a Bake-houſe, Store-houſe, a Stable that will contain twelve Horſes, a Chair-houſe, with the uſe of a large Yard. For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM STUKES, in *King-Street*, near Mr. *John Wagner's*.

Waccamaw, September 12, 1769.

ALL Perſons to whom the Eſtate of ARCHIBALD STARRAT, was indebted at the Time of his deceaſe, are deſired to ſend in their Demands to the Subſcriber, on or before the firſt Day of January next, as the Balance then remaining in his Hands, belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, will be remitted to the Heirs in Ireland, agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid deceaſed.

3 m. JOSIAS ALLSTON, Executor.

LITTLE or no Regard having been paid to my late Advertiſement, deſiring all Perſons indebted to me, to make Payment, or ſettle to my Satisfaction: This is for the laſt Time to give Notice, that all thoſe who do not diſcharge their Accounts by the firſt of January next, may expect no longer Indulgence. ANDREW TAYLOR.

N. B. He carries on his Buſineſs as uſual, at his Houſe in Broad-ſtreet, and will be obliged to his Friends for a Continuance of their Cuſtom.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, on *Savannah* river, containing 542 acres, about two miles above *Mackay's* creek, 400 acres of which is exceeding good river and back ſwamp, there is 120 acres of the ſwamp, and 60 acres of the high land, cleared and fenced in; thereon is a good Dutch roof dwelling houſe, barn, corn-houſe, and exceeding good negro houſes; the ſwamp is well timbered with cypreſs, of which great advantage may be made, being ſo convenient to a landing. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer, may apply to *John Smith*, Eſqj in *Savannah*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Charles-Town*. ISAAC HAYNE.

WANTED,

A ROOM, furniſhed or unfurniſhed, for a ſingle Perſon, either on *White-Point*, or in *Anſonſburgh*, or any remote part of the Town, where they may be free from noiſe, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Black-Mingo, Auguſt 26, 1769.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SNOW, of Peedee, tolls a flea-bitten gray mare, about thirteen hands high, 7 years old, branded on the mounting ſhoulder TB in one, and on her other three quarters S, ſomething like a pair of ſpectacles, a natural pacer.

THOMAS HANDLEW, of Williamſburgh, a grey horſe, twelve and an half hands high, branded on the mounting buttock 3 R, with a ſmall ſnip on his noſe, a tretter.

Whoever owns the ſaid ſtrays, muſt prove their property before SAMUEL NESMITH, J. P.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 30th of Auguſt laſt, a negro fellow named CATO, about five feet ſeven inches high, about twenty-eight years of age, ſtout and well made, has been uſed to the coaſting trade for theſe ſeveral years paſt, and is well acquainted with the country as well as Charles-Town, he has a father at Mr. *William Wilkins's*, at Indian-Land, and may poſſibly travel that way. Had on when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, oznabrug ſhirt and trowſers, but has been ſeen about the work-houſe green, with a red waiſtcoat under the other, and had on a pair of ſailor's trowſers. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forewarned employing, or carrying off the province, the ſaid fellow; and whoever will deliver him to me on White-Point, in Charles-Town, or the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive a reward of Five Pounds, from JAMES RIVERS.

STOLEN from Miſs WRAGG's wharf, at different times within theſe three months laſt paſt, three CANOES, viz. one black canoe, about 23 feet long, 4 feet and half wide; one other about the ſame dimenſions, her upper ſtreak has been painted red; one other, about 20 feet long, 3 feet and half wide, painted yellow, each of them have a ringbolt in the head, and are branded in ſeveral places T P in one. A reward of Forty Shillings, will be given for each of them, by TORRANS POAUG, & Co.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named NATHANIEL BEEK, well known in town and country; had on when he went away, a blue jacket, check ſhirt, and oznabrug trowſers: He has a father-in-law at or near the Congarees, named CONRAD FITHEA, where 'tis ſuppoſed he is gone. Whoever delivers him to the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town, or to Mr. John Axſon, at Eutaw, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

JACOB AXSON, jun.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forbid harbouring or entertaining the ſaid lad, and maſters of veſſels from carrying him off the province, as they will be proſecuted as the law directs in that caſe.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

May 19, 1769. A mulatto fellow, calls himſelf *James*, ſays he was born in Jamaica, and belonged to Mrs. *Bonner*, ſhe dying, Mr. *Gibbes*, Merchant, took him, and he believes ſold him to one Captain *Sangſter*, he dying on his paſſage to *Liverpool*, imagined himſelf free, as no one claimed him, ſhipped himſelf on board the Brig *Gambia*, Captain *Hudſon*, bound for the *River Gambia*, and continued twenty-two months there, but on Captain *Davis's* arrival ſhipped himſelf with him for *South-Carolina*; he is five feet five inches high, ſtrait limbed, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a cut over his right eye. Taken up by one Mr. *Hughes*, in *Charles-Town*, as Mr. *Gibbes's* property in *Jamaica*.

Auguſt 1, 1769. A negro fellow of the Guinea country, calls himſelf *Tom*, and ſays his maſter's name was *Miller*, a Dutchman, lived at Mr. *William Middleton's* plantation, but died ſince he run-away; he is five feet three inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, well ſet, carries the marks of an old offender; has on an old white negro cloth jacket, with blue lapells, oznabrug ſhirt, and white negro cloth breeches. Taken up at Mr. *Robert Rowand's* plantation at *Stono*.

Auguſt 24, 1769. A negro fellow, country born, calls himſelf *Fortune*, ſays he once belonged to the widow *Hartley*, and was ſent to the *Weſt Indies* to be ſold, when the Captain bought him and brought him back, and ſold him to *James M'Daniel*, of *Sappelo*, in *Georgia*; who brought him to *Charles-Town*, and ſold him to one *Collins*, that lived near *Auguſta*; he dying, ſeveral wanting him, ſome to have him ſold, and ſome to take him, he run away; he is five feet nine inches high, yellow complexion, long beard, aged upwards of forty, has on a red jacket, and oznabrug trowſers. Taken up at Mr. *Frederick Grimke's* plantation at *Stono*.

Auguſt 25, 1769. A new negro fellow, cannot tell his own nor maſter's name, neither his country; he is 5 feet high, black complexion, red ey'd, ſmall beard, ſtrait limb'd, has on an old white negro cloth jacket and oznabrug trowſers. Taken up at Mr. *Patrick Waldren's*, at *Monck's Corner*.

September 15, 1769. A new negro fellow, of the Angola country, cannot tell his own or maſter's name; he is five feet four inches high, of a black complexion, full faced, a ſmall beard, his country marks on his breaſt, and on his right ſhoulder a place like a burn; has on only an old pair of ſhort oznabrug trowſers, and has a blanket with green and red ſtripes. Taken up at Mr. *Croll's* plantation, at *Ponpon*.

Sept. 16, 1769. A new negro fellow, of the Guinea country, calls himſelf *Sandy*, but cannot or will not tell his maſter's name; he is 5 feet 11 inches high, full faced, his country marks down each ſide his face, alſo on both his ſhoulders, ſtrait limb'd, and has a ſore on his right leg, has on an old coarſe white negro cloth jacket, and ſhort oznabrug trowſers. Taken up at Mr. *James Bell's* plantation at *Santee*.

September 20, 1769. A new negro fellow, cannot tell his own or maſter's name, nor his country; he is five feet ſix inches high, long beard, ears bored, very thin in fleſh, ſeems very ſilly; has only a piece of blanket over his ſhoulders. Taken up at *Horſe-Savannah*, near the *Chapel*.

September 22, 1769. A new negro fellow, cannot tell his own or maſter's name, nor his country; he is five feet five inches high, black complexion, thin viſage, long beard, marked on his belly and back very much with his country marks; has on an old white negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at Mr. *Bellinger's* plantation, at *Aſhepoo*.

JOHN BROWN, WARDEN.

GEORGE PARKER,

At his ſtore in Church-ſtreet, the corner of Elliott-ſtreet, is now ſelling conſiderably under the uſual advance,

A large ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels from LONDON, BRISTOL, and LIVERPOOL, ſuitable for the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon,

BUTTER in firkins from 50 to 100 lb. nt. equal to freſh butter, at 3s. 6d. lb. alſo about 50 firkins of inferior ditto at 2s. 6d. tallow, freſh flour, ſhip bread, cabbin ditto in barrels, Briſtol beer, Kenton's porter, ſallad oil in quart bottles, at 8l. 10s. per dozen, milk pans, Madera and Vidonia WINES by the pipe, quarter-caſk, or dozen bottles, warranted good, Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward RUM, muſcovado SUGAR, bar iron, plow-ſhare moulds, tobacco in hogſheads, equal in quality to Virginia tobacco, fine and coarſe SALT, &c. &c.

N. B. A great variety of neat patterns of PAPER HANGINGS, to be ſold exactly ſeven for one ready money.

OLIVER CROMWELL,

Has juſt imported in the Ships Planters-Adventure, *Captain* Miles Lowley, *and the* Carolina-Packet, *Captain* William White, *from* LONDON,

SUPERFINE faſhionable BROAD CLOTHS, with ſuitable trimmings, velvets, India nankeens, ſtripe Damaſcus, black and blue ſerge de neſme breeches pieces, of an extraordinary quality, with ſeveral other articles proper for his buſineſs, which he carries on in the houſe where Mr. *Walter Manſell* for many years carried on the taylor's trade, the corner of Church and Tradd-ſtreets.

N. B. He once more begs the favour of thoſe gentlemen who has had the indulgence of eighteen months, and two, three, and four years, to conſider what a diſadvantage it muſt be to him in his buſineſs.

St. David's, September 20, 1769.

BENJAMIN JACKSON tolls a brown pied cow and calf, has a crop in the near ear, with a halfpenny under and over the ſame, and an under half crop in the off ear, branded on the rump E2.

SARAH JOHNSON tolls a black cow, with a white back, four years old, marked with a ſlope under the off ear, and a crop in the near ear, has a young calf. The owners muſt apply, and prove their property before JOHN PERKINS, J. P.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL,

Has juſt imported in the Sloop Charles-Town, Richard Eſtes, *Maſter, from* Rhode-Iſland, *and to be ſold at his uſual Store on Col.* Beale's *Wharf, by* Jonathan Clarke, jun.

NORTHWARD rum of the beſt quality, in hogſheads and barrels, ſpermaceti candles, by the box, choice Rhode-Iſland cheeſe, onions, iron tea-kettles, bake-pans, apples in barrels, and a few kegs of lobſters.